

ANC leader vows continued struggle

HARARE (R) — Oliver Tambo, president of the African National Congress (ANC), vowed on Sunday to step up the armed struggle against apartheid and called on the Commonwealth to impose economic sanctions against South Africa. "That struggle must be part of all our efforts to end the apartheid system," said Mr. Tambo, whose organisation is the main group fighting for black majority rule in South Africa. Mr. Tambo, who was living in exile since the 1960s when the ANC was banned, was addressing a rally at the close of an anti-apartheid conference which his group helped organise. The conference, convened by veteran British anti-apartheid campaigner Archbishop Trevor Huddleston, heard evidence of child detention and torture under South Africa's state of emergency, declared in 1986. Mr. Tambo called on Commonwealth leaders, who meet in Vancouver, Canada, next month, to take a "bold, quick, strong and firm decision" in favour of sanctions. He said extra aid for South Africa's neighbouring black frontline states would not be a substitute. Mr. Tambo said South African President P.W. Botha knew his country was in a political and economic crisis, but was not yet under sufficient pressure to negotiate seriously about the future.

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Rifai, EC envoy discuss cooperation

AMMAN (J.T.) — European Community (EC) delegate to Jordan Dr. Romano Lantini was received on Sunday by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai for discussions on cooperation between the EC and Jordan. Projects given priority in the current 1986-1990 five-year national development plan were discussed at the meeting which comes before the forthcoming signing of a third protocol between the EC and Jordan. The EC and Jordan signed the first protocol covering the years 1977 to 1981 which made available \$45 million in aid to Jordan and the second protocol covered the 1981-1986 period providing \$71 million. The EC announced last June that it intends to sign a third protocol covering the period 1987-1991 providing \$111 million in aid to the Kingdom.

Summer time extended until Oct. 30

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan will switch to winter time on Oct. 30, 1987, instead of Oct. 2 which was the initial date given for the switch, according to an official communiqué issued Sunday. The switch will be carried out at midnight Thursday, Oct. 29, when the clocks will be put back 60 minutes. On April 2, 1987, an official communiqué announced that winter time be in force from Oct. 2, exactly six months after the adoption of summer time. At the time it was indicated that by adopting the summer time, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources hoped to save one hour's worth of energy per day by making more use of sunlight.

Lebanese deputy dies after surgery

BEIRUT (R) — A pro-Syrian member of the Lebanese parliament and four-time education minister, Suleiman Al Ali, died on Sunday following surgery, parliamentary sources said. The death of the 72-year-old Sunni Muslim, first elected to parliament in 1943, brought to 19 the number of seats vacant in the single-chamber legislature. There has not been a general election in Lebanon since 1972 due to the civil war.

Bush continues talks in Poland

NIEBOROW, Poland (AP) — U.S. Vice-President George Bush held a second round of talks with Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski on Sunday after telling hundreds of Poles that the two countries "share a common goal — freedom." After his meeting with General Jaruzelski, Mr. Bush was to return to Warsaw to host a private dinner for Lech Walesa and other leaders of the outlawed Solidarity labour movement at the residence of the U.S. charge d'affaires.

Bomb explodes in Athens

ATHENS (AP) — Police investigating a bomb blast outside a store in central Athens used by U.S. servicemen and their families on Sunday dismantled a second explosive device found near the building, said police and U.S. air force officials. A bomb exploded at 1:15 a.m. (2215 GMT) outside the hangar-sized building on Syngrou Avenue that serves as a shopping centre for about 2,000 U.S. servicemen and their families. No injuries were reported.

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Iraqis slam 3 Iranian shuttle tankers off Kharg in 12 hours

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Iraqi warplanes, firing heat-seeking French-made Exocet missiles, blasted three shuttle tankers off Iran's Kharg oil loading platforms in separate raids within 12 hours, marine salvage officers reported Sunday.

They said one of the three damaged tankers, the Cypriot-flag Coral Cape, was hit twice, once before midnight and again Sunday while it was being towed to the Iranian port of Bushehr. The salvage officers quoted by AP said the Iraqi raids prompted other commercial vessels in the waterway to stay close to shore, fearing Iranian retaliation for the new Iraqi raids.

Rafsanjani dusts off demand for ouster of Baghdad government

NICOSIA (R) — Iran's top war spokesman has reiterated that his country will not halt its war against Baghdad until the government of Iraqi President Saddam Hussein is ousted, Tehran Radio reported.

In a speech which seemed to retract recent signs of moderation in Iran's demands for all-out defeat of Iraq, Parliamentary Speaker Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani said: "The Islamic Republic is firm in its resolve not to halt its holy war until the Iraqi people are delivered from Saddam."

Mr. Rafsanjani was speaking to Iraqi dissidents at a meeting in Tehran on Saturday. His remarks were carried on Sunday by the radio.

The harder Iranian line coincided with an escalation of Iraqi attacks on Iranian-operated tankers in the Gulf and anger in Tehran over a U.S. helicopter attack on an Iranian ship accused of laying mines.

War analysts said the spurt of Iraqi raids, both on shipping and against Iranian oil sites and industrial targets on shore, was clearly staged as a backdrop to U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger's weekend visit to the region.

Mr. Weinberger's stance on U.S. efforts to get Tehran to agree to a ceasefire in the seven-year-old Iran-Iraq war was mirrored in Baghdad's ruling party newspaper Al Thawra on Sunday.

"The Tehran regime has one of two choices — either a comprehensive peace or all out war," the paper declared.

Iraqi jets blasted tankers five times in 36 hours up to noon on Sunday in the heaviest series of strikes since the shipping war started in 1981.

The Coral Cape and an Iranian tanker, reported to be the 69,360-tonne Shirvan, were both left blazing in attacks late on Saturday night and early Sunday. But the fires were put out and there were no casualty reports, sources told Reuters.

The Liberian-flag bulk oil carrier Marlin, of 15,000 tonnes, was struck early on Sunday morning and the fifth hit confirmed by shipping sources was on an unidentified shuttle tanker near Kharg Island after midnight Saturday (2000 GMT Friday).

Ships serving the ports of the Gulf Arab states kept close to the western shoreline on Sunday. Off Dubai, in the United Arab Emirates (UAE), a dozen or more rode the water six or seven kilometres offshore where there are usually only one or two.

"They're waiting for the next (U.S. or British) protected" convey to pass to join in for protection," a shipper said.

Another said the number of ships at anchor off Dubai had more than doubled recently, possibly because they were bypassing UAE ports in the Gulf of Oman for fear of mines.

Tehran Radio claimed two Iraqi warplanes were shot down on Sunday.

One crashed on the Iranian Gulf coast while the other plunged into the Gulf, the radio said. Iraq denied the claim.

The radio said Iranian gunners killed large numbers of Iraqi troops stationed at a dam 14 kilometres inside Iraq's north-eastern province of Sulaymaniyah.

It said the shelling caused considerable damage to the dam which resulted in severe problems to Iraq's electricity supply.

In Kuwait, the cabinet called on the U.N. Security Council to "affirm its credibility" by acting to implement its July resolution ordering a ceasefire in the Iran-Iraq war, the Kuwait News Agency (KUNA) reported.

The resolution envisages sanctions against either party which rejects it, but the United States and the Soviet Union agreed on Friday to give Iran more time to accept a ceasefire before discussing ways to force it to comply.

Kuwait has called for an arms embargo against Tehran without delay.

In another development, the Italian Foreign Ministry said Italy and the United States had begun contacts about cooperation in patrolling the Gulf.

3rd Israeli soldier wounded in S. Lebanon in 3 days

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — The third Israeli soldier to be wounded in South Lebanon in three days was hurt when his army vehicle ran over a mine, the Israeli military command said Sunday.

The incident occurred late Saturday in the central sector of Israel's self-designated "security zone," an army spokeswoman said. She said the soldier was hospitalised with light wounds.

On Thursday, an Israeli soldier was wounded in a clash with fighters from the Hizbollah group near the village of Bent Jball, six kilometres north of the Israeli border. Two fighters were killed in the clash.

Another Israeli soldier was hurt in a separate incident Thursday when resistance fighters opened fire on an Israeli patrol in the "security zone" northwest of the Israeli border settlement of Metulla.

Three Israeli soldiers were killed and four wounded 10 days ago when a 12-man resistance squad ambushed an Israeli infantry patrol in the eastern sector of the zone, just north of the Golan Heights.

In another incident, Israeli police said they had captured three Arabs who escaped from a high security prison in the Negev desert.

The three escaped last Monday after sawing off the bar of a door separating the Nafsa jail's exercise yard from the administration building.

Israel Radio identified the three as Kamel Salim Nabi, 37, Ahmad Ismail Abu Nesiye, 27, and Khalid Salim Al Rayeb, 33. The daily Hadashot reported that the prisoners were considered highly dangerous and the area around Nafsa prison was placed on a state of high alert over the weekend.

Mr. Klibi is on a tour of Arab countries and diplomatic sources quoted by news agencies said his talks with Arab leaders were expected to cover the latest developments in the Arab scene and contacts to organise the summit in Amman.

Foreign ministers of the Arab League agreed on Sept. 20 to convene the summit to debate the Iran-Iraq war and adopt a united stand towards the seven-year-old conflict.

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Weinberger pledges to protect Gulf from Iran

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar W. Weinberger pledged on Sunday that America would press for a United Nations arms embargo on Iran "so that it desists from its terrorist acts in international waters."

In statements to the Gulf News Agency (GNA), Mr. Weinberger said the United States would support United Nations efforts to end the conflict.

"The United States is fully determined to exert maximum effort to guarantee freedom of navigation in the Gulf and to safeguard free movement in international waters in cooperation with friendly states, including Bahrain with which it is bound by strong friendship," Mr. Weinberger was quoted as saying.

The statement was issued after Mr. Weinberger met with the emir of Bahrain, Sheikh Isa bin Salman Al Khalifa.

He described the talks he held in Bahrain as "good and constructive."

The meeting with the emir was attended by Bahrain's prime minister, Sheikh Khalifa bin Salman Al Khalifa. Mr. Weinberger also conferred with his host, the crown prince and commander of Bahrain's defence forces, Sheikh Hamad bin Isa Al Khalifa.

The GNA said discussions covered developments in the Gulf region as well as bilateral ties and issues of common interest. It did not elaborate.

Mr. Weinberger was in Bahrain at the conclusion of a five-day visit to the region.

He earlier visited Saudi Arabia and U.S. navy warships of the 11-unit Middle East force which patrols the Gulf.

In Saudi Arabia, Mr. Weinberger discussed the region's security and bilateral relations with King Fahd, Crown Prince Abdullah and Defence Minister Prince Sultan.

Diplomatic sources, who spoke to AP on condition they not be named, said the talks that Mr. Weinberger held with the Saudi and Bahrain leaders dealt with security of the region after ten-

sion took a new dimension with Monday's military confrontation between U.S. navy units and an Iranian mine-laying vessel.

The 26 surviving crew members of the Iranian ship, which was scuttled by the U.S. navy on Saturday, flew home bearing corpses of three slain comrades and saying in a radio report they were maltreated by the Americans.

The return of crewmembers from the ship, Iran Ajr, was reported by Tehran Radio.

Tehran Radio said the sailors had been "enslaved" while in American custody.

It said a funeral for the three dead crewmembers, whom it said were "martyred by American mercenaries," had been held at the airport after a flight from Oman, where the crew and corpses were released by the Americans.

Mr. Weinberger visited U.S. warships in the Gulf on Friday. He inspected nine mines from the Iran Ajr and said the United States would attack any other Iranian vessel it caught mining the waters.

The Iranian news agency IRNA quoted the captain of the Iran Ajr as saying the ship had been on a routine voyage transporting non-military supplies when it was attacked by U.S. helicopters.

"He said the Iranian ship was shelled uninterruptedly for three hours from several points," IRNA said.

The agency also quoted a crewman as saying the United States had offered the crewmen political asylum but the entire crew had rejected this.

In Washington, the State Department denied reports circulating in Bahrain that some of the Iranians asked for political asylum.

"There were no requests for asylum," said State Department spokesman Dennis Harter.

Asked if any U.S. official offered the possibility of asylum to any detainees, Harter said: "We don't know if any offer was made."

Bonn denies report that Iran may open Frankfurt arms office

BONN (Agencies) — A West German Foreign Ministry official said on Sunday Bonn had no knowledge that Iran's arms buying office in London, closed this week by the British government, plans to reopen in Frankfurt.

"It's completely unknown to me," the official said after being told about a report in the British newspaper Sunday Times. "It's the first time I've heard of such a thing."

The Sunday Times quoted U.S. intelligence sources as saying that the office, used to obtain military supplies for the war against Iraq, would move soon to the West German city.

Britain ordered its closure on Wednesday in retaliation for an Iranian attack on a British-registered tanker in which one crew member was killed.

Iranian embassy officials in Bonn were not available for comment on the newspaper report.

The Sunday Times quoted its sources as saying the Iranians have chosen Frankfurt, where "an Iranian cell" has reportedly been active for some time, "and will shortly be joined by the milit-

Weizman and Sharon clash in cabinet meeting

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israel's hawkish industry and trade minister, Ariel Sharon, clashed with leftist government ministers Sunday during a heated cabinet debate over how well Israel was protecting its citizens from resistance attacks.

The fight erupted during a weekly meeting of Israel's 23-member coalition cabinet when the ministers began discussing the stabbing death of an Israeli soldier over the weekend.

"Jews are being killed in Israel, but we remain indifferent," an Israeli minister quoted Sharon as saying.

The minister, who demanded anonymity, confirmed radio reports of the exchange and said minister-without portfolio Ezer Weizman, rising from his chair, responded angrily, telling Sharon "you shut your mouth, or I'll drive you out of the government."

Weizman and the defence minister, Yitzhak Rabin, both of the Labour Party, accused Sharon of being responsible for the deaths of more than 650 Israeli soldiers following the 1982 invasion of Lebanon, which Sharon orchestrated as defence minister.

"You will answer for calling me a murderer," Sharon, a member of the right-wing Likud bloc of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, was quoted as saying.

The verbal clash, one of the sharpest cabinet exchanges in the life of the three-year-old coalition, occurred in a closed-door ministerial meeting. Contents of such meetings are usually kept secret but were leaked to journalists by cabinet members.

Superpower teams working overtime on draft INF pact

GENEVA (R) — U.S. and Soviet arms negotiators are working flat out to complete most of a draft treaty scrapping all their intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF) by next month, official sources and both delegations told Reuters.

Senior negotiators started intensive sessions last Tuesday, shortly after returning from the meeting between Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in Washington.

Mr. Shultz and Mr. Shevardnadze agreed to conclude a treaty to destroy all land-based medium and shorter-range missiles capable of travelling 500 kilometres to 5,000 kilometres.

Most striking since the Washington talks has been the unrestrained air of optimism and confidence in both teams that a treaty — the first superpower arms pact in almost a decade — is about to emerge.

Mr. Giltman and Mr. Obukhov want the draft treaty and accompanying protocols to be largely complete when Mr. Shultz and Mr. Shevardnadze meet again in Moscow on Oct. 22 and 23.

Mr. Shultz said they will set a date for a summit between President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, marking a clear deadline when the INF treaty must be ready for signing.

Geneva negotiators have before them 70 pages of joint draft text and three protocols. The present text is peppered with brackets reflecting opposing views on wording or material.

But negotiators appear confident they are struggling merely with technical details and legal jargon and that the big political issues blocking a treaty were removed during the Washington meeting.

One protocol covers measures to verify against cheating — both sides have said this will be the most rigorous verification regime in history. Another covers the dismantling and destruction of the INF missiles.

One delegation source said negotiators had 32 meetings scheduled for the coming week, with talks running from nine a.m. to eight p.m.

A Soviet source, critical of U.S. efforts in the past, was confident a treaty was in the offing and described negotiating by both sides as "determined, quick-paced, dynamic."

The source applauded a new U.S. draft treaty, presented on the eve of the Shultz-Shevardnadze talks, saying it had been integrated into the joint text and facilitated work on a treaty.

"Those were the first American proposals taking into account the 'double-zero'," he said. "It was an extremely helpful step."

The "double-zero" refers to eliminating both medium and shorter-range missiles worldwide.

The treaty, if signed and ratified, would crown two and a half years of often frustrating negotiations since superpower arms control talks resumed in March 1985.

It would be the first time in the atomic era that the superpowers have agreed to reduce their nuclear arsenals.

More than 1,000 rockets and 2,000 warheads are involved, though superpower stocks also include some 11,000 nuclear warheads on each side on long-range weapons.

U.S. arms delegation spokesman Terry Shroder acknowledged that an all-out effort was being made to produce the treaty as quickly as possible, but downplayed suggestions the two sides were "racing ahead."

7 Tunisians condemned to death for plotting to overthrow government

TUNIS (AP) — A court on Sunday condemned to death seven Islamic fundamentalists who were among 90 charged with attempting to overthrow the government of President Habib Bourguiba.

Two defendants were sentenced to life in prison, including Rachid Ghanouchi, head of the Islamic Tendency Movement (MTI), an opposition group that the government claims has ties to Iran's fundamentalist Shi'ite Muslim regime. Most Tunisians are followers of the larger Sunni Muslim faith.

The court gave 67 defendants prison sentences ranging from two years suspended to life, and 14 were acquitted, including the youngest of the accused, a 16-year-old. The prosecutor had asked for death for all 90.

Five of the seven condemned to death were tried in absentia. Mehrez Boudegga, one of the two who was present in the courtroom when he heard his death sentence, was convicted of making the bombs that exploded on Aug. 2 at four Tunisian resorts that injured a dozen European

tourists.

"Allah Akbar (God is Great)," chanted the prisoners as they filed out of the heavily guarded courtroom after the sentence was read in Arabic by presiding Judge Hashemi Zemmal at about 2:30 a.m.

Although Mr. Bourguiba could issue a pardon, there is no appeal procedure following the non-jury trial. A special court must rule within seven days on whether correct legal procedure had been followed before the executions by hanging can be carried out.

Legal procedures had been questioned by the London-based human rights group, Amnesty International, which monitored the trial.

"The objective of the accused, was to overthrow the regime, notably since the victory of the Iranian revolution," said Judge Zemmal during the hour and a

half reading of the charges.

Prosecutor Mohammad Zavani had asked the state security court for the death sentence for all of the defendants, saying they had conspired to overthrow the government. Mr. Bourguiba, 84, has led this North African nation since it gained independence from France in 1956.

"We were living a nightmare for a while," said defence lawyer Chedli Benyounes. "We waited for a real massacre."

He described the judgment as "relatively balanced in view of the noise (publicity) around the trial."

Defence attorneys had accused the government of interfering in the trial and expressed fear all the defendants would receive the death sentence in the trial that began Aug. 27.

A verdict had been expected more than a week ago, and political observers speculated that Tunisian leaders were having second thoughts about putting all the defendants to death.

They expressed concern that a

mass execution could bring riots throughout the country.

Early Saturday evening, a few hours before the verdict, dozens of police vans began patrolling the capital of Tunis.

"If they kill some people today, there will be a circle of killing by both sides," said Ahmad Saif Al Islam Hassan Al Banna, an Egyptian member of parliament and the son of the founder of Egypt's Muslim Brotherhood, a spiritual father of Islamic fundamentalists.

He attended the trial as an observer.

In addition to Zemmal, the panel in the non-jury trial included two other judges and two members of the governing Destourian Socialist Party.

Members of the defendant's families, all women, wrapped in the traditional white robes of Tunisia, were not permitted in the courtroom to hear the verdict. They had been keeping a vigil since Friday afternoon on the road leading to the police barracks that was being used for a courtroom.

Secord has little sympathy for some Lebanon hostages

MIAMI (AP) — Retired Maj. Gen. Richard Secord has told a college audience he has little sympathy for hostages taken recently in Lebanon, and called the media "the biggest problem" in a democracy.

Gen. Secord, a key figure during the Iran-contra congressional hearings over the sale of weapons to Iran and diversion of the proceeds to Nicaraguan rebels, refused to say which hostages he had in mind.

"A lot of the people were just plain fools," Gen. Secord told several hundred enthusiastic listeners Friday night at Florida International University.

He suggested that some may have wanted to be taken hostage, perhaps to use the experience later to write a book.

"I have one guy in mind," he said. He refused to specify which hostage he meant, other than to hint he might have been released already.

By the time some of the latest hostages had been taken, the U.S. government had warned Americans to stay out of the war-torn country," Gen. Secord said.

There are 24 foreigners missing and believed kidnapped in Beirut, including seven Americans. In addition, Anglican Church envoy Terry Waite disappeared Jan. 20 after leaving his Beirut hotel to try to negotiate the release of the captives.

Gen. Secord, now an arms dealer, also denied after the lecture that concern for the hostages had been the main reason for the arms sale to Iran. Instead, government officials had been concerned about establishing ties with moderate Iranians, he said. Gaining release of the hostages was a lower priority, he said.

Romanian pilot in Turkey seeks U.S. asylum

ANKARA (R) — A Romanian Air Force cadet was seeking political asylum from the United States after flying a jet trainer aircraft to Turkey, Turkish officials said on Sunday.

They named the pilot as Mihail Smulezki, 23, and said he was a student at a military school.

He landed his L-39 Albatross jet in a field in the Bayraktepe area of Kizilirmak province close to the Bulgarian border.

State radio reported Kizilirmak Deputy Governor Mehmet Ali Ulusal as saying Smulezki had landed after running out of fuel and was seeking political asylum from the United States.

The incident was still under investigation, Mr. Ulusal said.

U.S. hesitates over Iran arms embargo

By Jim Wolf
Reuter

WASHINGTON — The United States, performing a kind of hesitation waltz, has agreed to give Iran more time to accept a ceasefire before resuming a drive for a worldwide arms embargo to force compliance.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said the odds may be as high as a million to one against the chance that Iran will consent to a U.N. ceasefire in the Gulf.

But he said Washington was willing to go along with the Security Council and "work on that chance" before resuming its embargo drive against Iran, which it considers the main culprit in the seven-year-old Iran-Iraq war.

The ceasefire resolution was adopted unanimously on July 20 by the 15-member council. The United States had been pressing for the embargo to pressure Iran into compliance.

Iraq has agreed to abide by the resolution if Iran does, but Tehran insists on international condemnation of Baghdad as the aggressor before it will officially agree to a truce.

President Reagan, addressing the U.N. General Assembly last Monday, warned Iran to agree to the ceasefire or face the threat of a second resolution imposing an arms embargo.

British Foreign Minister Sir Geoffrey Howe, who has also spearheaded the move for sanctions, said on Wednesday that it was now essential to start work toward that end.

But the United States and Britain appeared to be alone among the five permanent members of the council to favour an immediate push for sanctions.

The others, the Soviet Union, France and China, made it clear they favoured giving U.N. diplomats more time to explore ways of achieving a voluntary Iranian ceasefire.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Mr. Shultz apparently reached an agreement to defer temporarily the sanctions move during talks late Thursday with his Soviet counterpart, Eduard Shevardnadze.

A U.S. official told Reuters this willingness to try one more time to get Iran to go along with the ceasefire would strengthen the American case for an arms embargo as a next step.

At the same time, the Soviet Union seemed to be playing on U.S. vulnerability on the arms embargo, given the Iran-contra scandal created by secret American arms sales to Iran in 1985 and 1986.

"In principle we have nothing

against it," Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennadi Gerasimov said last week when asked about an arms embargo.

"We are not selling arms to Iran. Some other countries were selling arms to Iran and telling others not to do so."

The Reagan administration appeared divided to the end on how to couch the U.S. position, especially since it said it had just caught an Iranian Navy ship "red-handed" laying mines in Gulf shipping lanes.

White House spokesman Martin Fitzwater, asked about reports the United States was delaying the sanctions push, said shortly before Mr. Shultz spoke on Friday:

"We are firmly committed to Resolution 598 (the ceasefire call) and to a second resolution which would enforce an arms embargo against a belligerent that did not accept a ceasefire."

"We continue to work towards that end. There is no way. We are not backing off in any way," he said.

The United States apparently opted for the go-slow to preserve Security Council unity.

"Heavy-handedness is not going to work at this juncture. Diplomacy might," said Robin Wright, an Iran expert at the Private Washington-based Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Nunn 'dismayed' by reports of Casey secrets

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee said Saturday he was dismayed by reports that former CIA Director William Casey passed secrets to a reporter while withholding information from Congress.

At the same time, Senator Sam Nunn, a Democrat who also serves on the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, said he was not particularly shocked by new allegations that Mr. Casey ran covert operations without approval and against the advice of CIA subordinates.

Sen. Nunn was commenting on a Washington Post report on noted investigative reporter Bob Woodward's newly published book, "The Secret Wars of the CIA," which lists numerous covert operations carried out by Mr. Casey, and cites 48 conversations with Mr. Casey as the source of some of the information.

The last Casey-Woodward conversation, according to the account, was in Georgetown University Hospital in Washington, a few months before the CIA chief died of pneumonia contracted during his hospitalisation for brain cancer.

"The new revelations do not shock me very much," Sen. Nunn said. "I don't know whether they're all accurate or what part of them are accurate."

"I guess the thing that most surprises me is the statement by Bob Woodward that Director Casey had met with him 48 times. When the head of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), if indeed that is correct, meets with an investigative reporter of Bob Woodward's skill and reputation 48 times, or anything resembling

that, then I think that in itself is very questionable and I think it's very surprising."

Woodward, a Post editor, catapulted to fame during the 1970s with a series of journalistic scoops on the Watergate scandal and added to his reputation as an investigative writer with books on the secret consultations of the supreme court and on the life and death of drug-using entertainer John Belushi.

According to Woodward, Mr. Casey occasionally agreed to talk with him on condition the information would be used for the book and not for newspaper articles. Woodward was writing for the Post and sometimes permitted Woodward to report the information for the newspaper.

The conversations took place between 1981 and 1986 — a time, according to revelations during the recent Iran-contra hearings, that Mr. Casey withheld information from intelligence committees on Capitol Hill.

Sen. Nunn said it is "most distressing to those of us on the intelligence oversight committees who try to keep the information very close and expect to be given covert information by the CIA."

That the director would share a whole lot more investigative information with an investigative reporter apparently, than he was willing to give to the committee charged by law with the responsibility, Sen. Nunn said.

"I don't know if this is accurate or not. It is certainly disturbing. All of the allegations are certainly disturbing," he said.

According to the Post report on the book, Mr. Casey personally went around official CIA channels for covert activities, includ-

ing some that used Saudi Arabian operatives.

Among those operations, the report said, was an assassination attempt on the reputed leader of hostage-taking terrorist band in the Middle East. The attempt resulted in the killing of 80 bystanders on a Beirut street. The intended victim escaped harm, but eventually was silenced in a less dramatic way. With a payoff worth \$2 million, according to the report.

The book also reports on operations in the Soviet Union, intelligence-gathering among such high-ranking Middle East leaders as former Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, and payoffs to influence foreign newspapers, scholars and politicians.

Vernon A. Walters, a former high-ranking CIA official and the current U.S. envoy to the United Nations, said he was more concerned about the revelation of such activities than the activities themselves.

Asked in a Cable News Network interview if U.S. credibility abroad was undermined by the report, Gen. Walters said: "To have us operating in that fashion, no. To have it made public, yes."

He also said he was sceptical of some of the accounts. Asked about the assassination story, Gen. Walters said, "I would doubt that very much. I would doubt the whole story."

"I would doubt that the author has access to that kind of knowledge of Casey, and after knowing Mr. Casey himself, I don't think it's the facts. Mr. Casey was respectful of the law."

Otherwise, the White House reacted to the report with a chorus of no comments.

MP: Britain allows middlemen to sell arms to Iran

LONDON (AP) — The British government is allowing middlemen to deal in arms for Iran despite closing the Iranian Military Procurement Office in London, opposition lawmaker Tam Dalyell said on Sunday.

Mr. Dalyell said he has raised a question in the House of Commons to Kenneth Clarke, trade and industry secretary, asking for an urgent statement on his actions "in relation to the alleged arms trading of Mr. Ben Bannerjee with Iran."

Mr. Dalyell is an executive member of the Labour Party and a persistent critic of the ruling Conservatives.

The Sunday Telegraph reported that Mr. Bannerjee, whom it described as an Indian-born, British-based millionaire, was used by White House Secur-

ity Adviser Col. Oliver North in his arms-for-hostage deals.

The Conservative weekly, citing its sources as an unidentified British arms dealer and documents relating to the alleged arms trading, said it was Mr. Bannerjee's company, B.R. and W. Industries Ltd., which "masterminded the first consignment of 1,250 (U.S.-made, anti-tank) Tow missiles to Iran," after Mr. Bannerjee and Col. North met in Hamburg, West Germany, on Nov. 20, 1984.

The report said Mr. Bannerjee also was involved in supplying Iran with Soviet-made sea mines which threaten shipping in the Gulf.

The Sunday Telegraph said the missile deal was negotiated through a Swiss arms dealer, Walter Demuth, who acted for

both sides in the Iran-Iraq war.

The weekly said Mr. Demuth was arrested in Italy last week under an international warrant issued by U.S. authorities investigating the affair of arms deals with Iran and supplies to the contra rebels in Nicaragua.

The Sunday Telegraph claimed Mr. Bannerjee also sold Yugoslav and Polish-assembled machine guns, anti-tank rockets and land mines to the contra.

The newspaper said Mr. Bannerjee denied meeting with Col. North or taking delivery of any mines or missiles.

Mr. Dalyell said last Wednesday's closure by Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe of Iran's arms-buying operations in London, following an Iranian attack on a British tanker in the Gulf, "was merely cosmetic."

"It was a relatively minor thing for the government to have done and will not be really effective. The way arms dealing is done is through major middlemen," Mr. Dalyell told a reporter.

British newspapers, including the Sunday Times, reported the Iranian arms procurement offices in Western Europe will move to Hamburg or Frankfurt in West Germany.

Another British weekly, the Mail on Sunday, reported two British traders, Reginald Dunk and Tom Shackleton of Atlantic Commercial International Ltd., recently sold to Iran 100,000 Soviet-made high-explosive artillery shells worth \$12 million.

The newspaper quoted Mr. Shackleton as saying: "We play it strictly by the book. We don't break any laws."

Mubarak and Chirac inaugurate Cairo subway

CAIRO (AP) — President Hosni Mubarak and French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac on Sunday inaugurated the French-financed Cairo subway, the first in the Middle East and Africa.

Mr. Chirac clapped with Egyptian and foreign dignitaries while Mr. Mubarak cut the ribbon, signalling the inauguration of the subway. The two men then were given yellow tickets — identical to those used in the Paris subway — which they used to pass through the entrance machine.

Mr. Mubarak and Mr. Chirac were then given a ride from the Sadat Station, named after late President Anwar Sadat, where they ascended, to the northern terminal, the Mubarak stop at Ramses Square.

At the terminal, Mr. Mubarak

gave a small speech, referring to the subway as a "dream" which had been fulfilled. He extended thanks to Mr. Chirac and France which he said helped make the dream come true.

The Cairo subway cost nearly \$300 million, financed by French soft loans and built by a French-Egyptian consortium. Work on it started late 1981, but was faced with innumerable obstacles which delayed its completion by 2½ years and increasing its original cost by about 50 per cent.

Problems included inaccurate maps of gas, sewage, telephone and electrical lines.

The subway line is part of a larger project whose second and third phases, designed to cut across the existing one, have not yet been negotiated.

Walters: Failure of U.N. Gulf ceasefire bid could be setback

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — U.S. ambassador to the United Nations Vernon Walters warned on Saturday that failure of U.N. efforts to gain a ceasefire in the Iran-Iraq war could be a major setback for the world body.

"If it fails it's going to be very bad. It's going to be very bad for the prestige of the United Nations and for the ability people believe they hold to do something useful in the field of peacekeeping," Gen. Walters said in a U.S. television interview.

Peacekeeping, Gen. Walters noted, is "the basic reason why the United Nations was founded."

Gen. Walters said a ceasefire was necessary before blame could be assessed.

Washington has sought a world-

wide arms embargo against Iran to pressure it into accepting the ceasefire. Gen. Walters said such an embargo probably would not halt all arms shipments to Iran but would hurt its ability to conduct major military operations.

Although U.S. officials have said that Iran's acceptance of the ceasefire resolution is a long shot, Gen. Walters said: "When men are dying, you have to give peace a chance."

In Taipei, Taiwan, a Foreign Ministry spokesman on Friday called on all countries concerned to work together to ease tensions in the Arabian Gulf and to uphold the safety of navigation of international sea lanes in the Gulf, the China News agency said.

TV & RADIO	
JORDAN TELEVISION Tel: 73111-19	22:00 News Summary 22:05 Evening Show Continued 23:00 News Summary 23:05 Evening Show Continued 24:00 Close Down
PROGRAMME ONE 15:30 Kuran 15:35 Program review 15:55 Cartoons and children programmes 16:35 Al-Heeb in Wonderland 17:30 The Wonderful World of Maccaroni 18:00 Arabic series 18:50 Local cultural debate 19:10 Message from Oman 19:20 Local programme 19:30 Programme review 20:00 News in Arabic 20:30 Arabic Series 21:20 Tourism in Jordan 22:00 Arab Doctors 23:00 News Summary in Arabic 23:10 Close down	
PROGRAMME TWO 18:00 Race Cornet 18:30 (Chief Executive on Peril documentary) 19:00 News in French 19:15 Sport magazine (French) 19:30 News in Hebrew 19:45 Beyond 2000 20:00 News in Arabic 20:30 Allo, Allo (Comedy) 21:10 Maunium (Music) 22:00 News in English 22:20 Live Buzal	
RADIO JORDAN 855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM & partly on 4840 KHz. SW Tel: 73111-19	07:00 Light Music 07:30 Newsdesk 08:00 Morning Show 10:00 News Summary 10:05 Just a Minute 11:00 Follow the Wind 12:00 News Summary 12:05 Pop Session 13:00 News Summary 13:05 Pop Session 14:00 News Bulletin 14:30 Piano Magic 15:00 Concert Hour 16:00 News Summary 16:05 Instrumentals 16:30 Old Favorites 17:00 News Summary 17:30 Pop Session 18:00 News Summary 18:05 Sports Roundup 18:30 Music 19:30 News Desk 19:30 Date with a Star 20:00 Evening Show 21:00 News Summary 21:05 Evening Show Contd.

WHAT'S GOING ON	
TODAY'S EVENTS	Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 630123.
EXHIBITIONS	* A painting exhibition by Basam Mafadhat at the Housing Bank Gallery (until Oct. 17). * Islamic art exhibition at the Housing Bank Gallery (until Sept. 28). * An exhibition of handicrafts and fine arts from China at the Royal Cultural Centre (until Sept. 30).
FILMS	* "North by Northwest" at 7:00 p.m. at the American Centre. * "Stress" (French film) at 8:10 p.m. at the Royal Cultural Centre.
CULTURAL CENTRES	Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 661287 American Centre 64371 British Council 641520 French Cultural Centre 636178 Gothic Institute 641993 Soviet Cultural Centre 64203 Spanish Cultural Centre 624049 Turkish Cultural Centre 639777 Hayat Arts Centre 645105 Hussein Youth City 6671816 Y.W.C.A. 641993 Amman Municipal Library 637111 Univ. of Jordan Library 843555
SERVICE CLUBS	The Amman Lions Club: Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Regency Palace Hotel. 7:30 p.m. Lions Philadelphi Club: Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel. 7:30 p.m. Philadelphia Rotary Club: Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn. 12:30 p.m. Rotary Club: Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel. 2:00 p.m. Royal Automobile Club, Jabal Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 816534. 817534.
CHURCHES	St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein. Tel. 624590. Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luweibdeh. Tel. 637440. De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein. Tel. 661757. Terra Santa Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luweibdeh, mass in Italian language, meet every Saturday at 5:30 p.m. Tel. 622366. Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali. Tel. 623541. Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman. Tel. 625383. Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh. Tel. 771331. Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh. Tel. 775261. St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh. Tel. 771751. Amman International Church (Interdenominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shamsiyya. Tel. 677534. Evangelical Lutheran Church, Amman, Arabic Service: Sunday 7:00 p.m. Rainbow Congregation, English Service: Saturday 9:30 p.m. Rev. N. Smir. Tel. 811295.
MUSEUMS	"Children's Heritage and Science Museum" Fun and knowledge for all ages, plus a small planetarium at the Hayat Arts Centre. Open all week 9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed on Friday. Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 19th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760. Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Dala (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

FOR THE TRAVELLER	
QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT	11:10 Frankfurt (LH) 13:00 Baghdad (IA) 14:05 Cairo (MS) 14:45 Bahrain, Doha (GF) 15:35 Kuwait (KU) 16:20 Ankara, Istanbul (TK) 01:40 Paris (AF)
ARRIVALS	ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 1) 05:11 Dajir 06:30 (Sunrise) Fajr 12:26 Dhur 15:48 Asr 18:23 Maghreb 19:41 Isha
DEPARTURES	ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 1) 08:00 Amman (RJ) 12:00 Amsterdam, New York (RJ) 12:15 Bucharest (RJ) 12:30 Paris (RJ) 12:30 Athens (RJ) 12:45 Vienna, Chicago, Los Angeles (RJ) 13:15 Frankfurt, Copenhagen (RJ) 13:30 Cairo (RJ) 14:00 Kuwait (RJ) 14:45 Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ) 15:30 Bahrain, Doha (RJ) 16:20 Baghdad (RJ) 17:00 Jeddah (RJ) 17:30 Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ) 01:00 Bucharest (RJ) 02:30 Cairo (RJ)
OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)	08:00 Amman (RJ) 12:00 Amsterdam, New York (RJ) 12:15 Bucharest (RJ) 12:30 Paris (RJ) 12:30 Athens (RJ) 12:45 Vienna, Chicago, Los Angeles (RJ) 13:15 Frankfurt, Copenhagen (RJ) 13:30 Cairo (RJ) 14:00 Kuwait (RJ) 14:45 Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ) 15:30 Bahrain, Doha (RJ) 16:20 Baghdad (RJ) 17:00 Jeddah (RJ) 17:30 Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ) 01:00 Bucharest (RJ) 02:30 Cairo (RJ)
OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)	07:00 Cairo, London (BA)

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.	
EMERGENCIES	Amman governorate 891228 Amman Civil Defence 196, 199 Civil Defence (sub) 271293, 270733 Civil Defence Doha Alia 57306 Ambulance 193, 775111 Amman downtown fire brigade 196 First aid 778303 Blind Bank 778303 Civil Defence rescue 661111 Fire headquarters 623990, 623991 Police rescue (sub) 623991 Civil Defence Doha Alia 57306 Police headquarters 192, 821111, 627777 Traffic police 629441 Electric Power Co. 636381-4, 624881 Municipal water complaints 771258 Queen Alia Int. Airport (085533888)
GENERAL	Jordan Television 77311119 Radio Jordan 77411119 Ministry of Tourism 642311 Hotel complaints 666112 Price complaints 661176 Telephone Information 12 Jordan and Middle East calls 17 Overseas calls 10 Repair services 11
NIGHT DUTY	AMMAN: Dr. Taysser Khader 608857 Dr. Abbas Al Fakam 891226 Dr. Hani Haddad 777151 Dr. Fakher Belhach 625778 Firas pharmacy 779497 Ferdous pharmacy 787336 Al Asema pharmacy 637008 Najmeh pharmacy 628292 Al Salam pharmacy 636730
HOSPITALS	Hussein Medical Centre 813813/32 Khaldi Maternity, J. Amn. 644281/6 Akileh Maternity, J. Amn. 643412 Jabal Amman Maternity 623262 Malha, J. Amman 636140 Palestine, Shamsiyya 644714 Shamsiyya Hospital 669131 University Hospital 845845 Al-Muasher Hospital 667274 The Islamic, Abdali 6612737 Al-Ahli, Abdali 661646 Italian, Al-Muhajreen 7771013 Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 7751126 Army, Marka 891611/15 Queen Alia Hospital 6623058 Amal Hospital 67455
MARKET PRICES	Upper/lower price in fils per kg. Apple (local) 800 / 700 Banana 350 / 300 Banana (Mukammal) 300 / 240 Beans 300 / 150 Cabbage 150 / 100 Cauliflower 220 / 160 Cucumbers 240 / 180 Dates 350 /

Hawamdeh: Wheat harvest falls short of projected amount

AMMAN (R) — Jordan's wheat harvest fell short of forecasts this year, forcing higher imports from Saudi Arabia and the United States to feed a fast-growing population.

Abdullah Al Hawamdeh, under-secretary at the Ministry of Industry, Trade, and Supply, told Reuters that farmers produced only 60,000 tonnes in 1987, well below the predicted 100,000 tonnes.

The harvest was bigger than the drought-hit 1986 output of 40,000 tonnes, but abundant rains and incentive prices offered to farmers had aroused hopes of a bumper crop this year.

Jordan's five-year 1986-1990 development plan projects annual wheat production at 143,000 tonnes. Mr. Hawamdeh said farmers complained that wind had affected the ripening wheat this year.

Jordan will ask the U.S. to supply 400,000 tonnes of wheat in 1988, up from 225,000 tonnes this year, with the help of soft loans from the U.S. government, he said.

Jordan agreed in principle, earlier this month, to buy 200,000 tonnes from Saudi Arabia, to be trucked from the northern Saudi City of Tabuk from early October onwards. Mr. Hawamdeh said another 100,000 tonnes would be shipped from Jeddah at the be-

ginning of next year, in addition to amounts outstanding from a 140,000-tonne deal agreed upon in April. He said the new Saudi wheat would be cheaper than previous shipments, which diplomats said cost around \$85 a tonne.

Jordan, whose population growth rate is among the highest in the world at an estimated 3.8 per cent, consumes about 450,000 tonnes of wheat a year, Mr. Hawamdeh said.

He said the country's storage capacity of 350,000 tonnes would be increased to 500,000 tonnes next year, at a cost of about \$44 million. A \$580,000 contract for consultant engineers would be awarded next week.

Jordan spent JD 8.5 million (\$25 million) on locally-produced wheat this year, paying farmers up to JD 144 (\$420) per tonne, or four times the current world market price.

In Saudi Arabia, government subsidies to farmers have resulted in large export surpluses.

Mr. Hawamdeh said Jordan's other major food imports included about 24,000 tonnes of meat a year, 3,000 tonnes of chicken, 60,000 to 70,000 tonnes of rice, and 120,000 tonnes of sugar. Central Bank figures show Jordan spent about \$482 million on imports of food and live animals in 1986.

Cerebral Palsy Foundation to launch fund-raising campaign

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Cerebral Palsy Foundation (CPF) on Thursday will celebrate its 10th anniversary by launching a nationwide campaign to raise funds for cerebral palsy victims.

On Thursday, Oct. 1, which also marks Cerebral Palsy Day, contributions will be collected through special red-blue boxes that will be carried to different organisations and firms by teams of children seeking contributions.

CPF members and friends, university, college, and school students will take part in the national campaign, the fifth to be held in the country, according to Fakhri Bilbeisi, CPF president.

The CPF was established in 1977, when it started off with limited services confined to issuing pamphlets to spread awareness about cerebral palsy. The initial campaign prompted parents to bring their children to the foundation to seek assistance. Mr. Bilbeisi noted.

He said that the CPF later expanded its activities, and through cooperation with the ministries of labour and social development and health, it has been able to offer treatment to a large number of cerebral palsy victims, most of whom are children.

The CPF, he said, has opened centres in different towns with high population densities, like Zarqa, Irbid, and Aqaba. Shortly, a new centre will be opened in Salt.

Since its establishment, the CPF has been able to offer treatment to 3,000 children, but the total number of cerebral palsy cases around the country is estimated at 10,000. Mr. Bilbeisi pointed out. He said that the CPF succeeded in rehabilitating 80 children and helping them to re-

turn to normal school life.

"We look forward to setting up a centre that would offer diagnosis, treatment, and rehabilitation, fully-equipped with facilities and skilled and qualified staff," Mr. Bilbeisi noted. He said that the CPF is now striving to set up such centre, and has already sent a number of persons abroad to obtain skills and qualifications required to manage the centre.

Mr. Bilbeisi appealed to all people to support the CPF which is carrying out a humanitarian mission.

According to the CPF president, cerebral palsy is a condition that arises as a result of damage in the brain cells during their growth. Among its several causes are: unhealthy pregnancy, a difficult labour that might deprive the baby of the necessary amount of oxygen to sustain the brain cells, lack of proper care during the first months of life, or household and road accidents.

In Jordan, this condition occurs in 10 cases of delivery out of every 1,000 deliveries; but, in the advanced countries the cases do not exceed one in every 1,000 deliveries.

According to Mr. Bilbeisi, CPF centres offer free examinations for children before defining the severity of the case and the appropriate treatment.

The CPF needs at least JD 150,000 annually to cover the expenses of treatment to the cerebral palsy victims, the number of whom Mr. Bilbeisi believes is increasing. He told the Jordan Times that, this year, there was an increase of 30 per cent in the cerebral palsy cases over those of last year, and appealed to the public to contribute generously to this humanitarian cause.

Symposium to address programmes for women

AMMAN (Petra) — A regional symposium on vocational rehabilitation programmes and policies for handicapped women in the region, to specify available employment opportunities for them and to study obstacles which impede their training and employment.

Participants will also review current training and education opportunities available for handicapped women and young girls in order to draw up national, regional, social and vocational rehabilitation programmes for handicapped women. The symposium is being held in accordance with recommendations of the U.N. Women's Decade.

The symposium will also try to specify the basic needs of handicapped women in the region, to specify available employment opportunities for them and to study obstacles which impede their training and employment.

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The 12-day symposium aims at exchanging experiences among the region's states to increase the awareness of governments' and employers' organisations of the requirements for developing vocational and social rehabilitation programmes and policies for

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Minister of Health Zaid Hamzeh addresses the Sunday meeting of the higher Arab committee formed by the Council of Arab Health Ministers to discuss organising the production and marketing of Arab-made medicines (Petra photo)

Hamzeh calls for protection of Arab pharmaceuticals industry

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Health Zaid Hamzeh on Sunday called on Arab countries to encourage investments in the pharmaceuticals industry in the Arab World, and to provide protection for pharmaceutical products. He said that protection and encouragement come through purchasing Arab-made pharmaceuticals and awarding tenders to local industries, rather than to foreign firms.

Dr. Hamzeh was addressing the opening session of the eighth meeting of a higher Arab committee formed by the Council of Arab Health Ministers to discuss means for organising the production and marketing of Arab-made medicines.

In reference to the pharmaceutical industry in Jordan, the minister said that enormous efforts have been made by local firms to overcome competition from foreign companies and to

find new markets for Jordanian drug products.

All manufactured pharmaceutical products undergo strict control and inspection measures at the Health Ministry laboratories to ensure their good quality, the minister noted. In his address, Dr. Hamzeh also paid tribute to Jordanian pharmacists who refuse to sell medicine without a doctor's prescription.

At the outset of the meeting, Bilal Samara, who represents the general secretariat of the Council of Arab Health Ministers made a speech outlining the council's endeavours in implementing health ministers' resolutions and recommendations, and also in issuing legislation on and instructions for improving the quality of Arab pharmaceutical products.

The health ministers council has chosen laboratories in Tunisia, Iraq, Kuwait, and Morocco

to serve as accredited laboratories, which test and approve the quality of products manufactured by pharmaceutical firms in the Arab World.

In addition, Dr. Samara called on Arab countries to adopt legislation that will require pharmacists and drug stores to sell medicine only with prescriptions, specially antibiotics.

According to Dr. Samara, the health ministers council has worked out a pan-Arab pharmaceutical strategy which will be implemented through the council's follow-up committee.

The three-day meeting is attended by representatives from Saudi Arabia, Libya, the United Arab Emirates, and Kuwait, in addition to the Arab Company for Drug Industries and Medical Appliances and an observer from the World Health Organisation (WHO).

Prominent lawyer and activist presses working women to demand their rights

By Sana Atiyeh
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Though the Jordanian Constitution gives equal opportunities to working women, in reality, the implication of this equality still does not exist, according to Asma Khader, a prominent Jordanian lawyer who is active in the women's movement here.

Addressing a large group of working women at the Jordanian Pharmacists Association (JPA), Mrs. Khader said it is not impossible to achieve equal rights if women work together to demand their deserved rights.

The lawyer warned that if professional and working women do not work and act now towards changing some of the laws concerning women in Jordan, their working opportunities and conditions will deteriorate even more. She said that this is a sensitive time because of the economic depression and high unemployment rate. She added that employers are profiting by hiring women rather than men, because they pay them lower salaries.

"Since 1985, the female workforce in Jordan has been decreasing because of foreign and male employment," she remarked.

Mrs. Khader outlined the different laws concerning working women, in general, and working mothers, in particular. She explained, during her lecture on Saturday evening, that the Civil Service Law gives the woman a three-week maternal leave with only half of her salary.

"The Arab agreement for working women states that she is entitled to a minimum of ten weeks of maternal leave, six weeks of which she takes after delivery, with her full salary. The agreement also says that a mother is entitled to a year or two (according to the law of the country) of unpaid leave to raise her children, and then go back to her position," Mrs. Khader explained. She added that there is a

civil status draft law that gives a woman a six-week maternal leave but the law has not yet been passed.

Mrs. Khader stressed that professional women who have their own businesses should be protected by their labour associations. "A professional woman's insurance should cover her maternal leave. She cannot stop her business, so her professional association should pay for a temporary employee until the woman can return to her work," she demanded.

She added that that professional woman also faces a problem with unpaid leaves because there is no law or policy that requires her association to pay for employing someone in her place for a year or two. "What would happen to her business if she takes a year off for her children? A business needs continuity and there is no one to support her. This only encourages a woman to go back home and not pursue her career to professionally contribute to society," she noted.

The attorney then explained that a woman in the military is entitled to a maximum of one month of maternity leave, and her superior has the right to ask her to return to work within a week after delivery. Mrs. Khader said that, because this is very unhealthy for both mother and child, it forces the woman to leave her job and, therefore, causes an increase in female unemployment in the country.

She continued to say that the Jordanian Labour Law does not give a mother time off during working hours to breast-feed her baby, although it has been proven that breast-feeding is physically and emotionally essential.

Mrs. Khader added that there is an article in the Labour Law that requires nurseries to be built in establishments that employ 30 women or more. She said that only four such nurseries exist because the penalty for not having one contradicts with the law.

"The fine for not having a nursery in establishments that employ 30 women or more is JD 20. So, naturally, it is cheaper for the employer to pay the fine than to open a nursery for his employees' children," Mrs. Khader commented.

She went on to talk about more injustices working women face in Jordan. She said that a professional woman who gives birth is compensated for her association with a maximum of JD 70; whereas, a natural childbirth does not cost less than JD 150.

Mrs. Khader also complained that professional and labour associations do not stand by women as they should. She said: "I pay for health insurance at the Jordan Bar Association, for example, just like all lawyers. But it does not cover my children, even if they are not insured elsewhere. In contrast, the man's insurance covers his children. Also, if a female lawyer dies, her husband and children are not entitled to her pension unless they are invalid and have no other income. That means that she has wasted 30 years of hard work. The laws, social security, and association policies still consider the man to be the provider for his family. But the truth is that, lately, many men, even religious ones, want their wives to work because their own salaries do not suffice. So, she is as much a provider as he, but she still does not have equal rights as the man." She added that associations must protect the women's rights.

Mrs. Khader then suggested ways a woman can protect her individual rights. "Agree on your rights in writing with your employer. Sign a contract that gives you a decent salary, specifies your working hours and overtime pay, your holidays, and your maternal leave conditions. If the employer does not abide by the contract after you begin to work and everything is documented, then your rights are protected," she stressed.

French film lovers can view three recent successes

By Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Beginning today, the French Cultural Centre is screening three recently successful French films in the main auditorium at the Royal Cultural Centre.

The first film, to be shown tonight, is Jean-Louis Bertucelli's "Stress." Made in 1984, this well-constructed thriller tells the story of Gerard who, at the age of 40, attempts to take his life on his wedding day. It is an act of desperation planned, like his marriage, to take his mind off the only woman he ever loved, Nathalie, who left him when pregnant with his child. He is taken

to hospital in a coma.

A few years later, Nathalie, living in Paris, is threatened by anonymous phone calls. Then, one night, she discovers a raw beef heart on the seat of her car and, later a gift wrapped package containing a lamb's heart pierced with a hatpin. Someone is trying to drive Nathalie to the verge of hysteria; or, perhaps, it is just her imagination?

Bertucelli has been directing films since 1970, when his first full-length "Remparts d'Argile" won the Prix Jean Vigo. Since then, he has made six films including, "Docteur Françoise Gaillard," "L'Imprecateur," and "Interdit aux Moins de Treize Ans."

The second film, "Le Battant," being screened on Sept. 29, has been directed by and star one of French cinema's biggest names — Alain Delon. Shot in 1983 and co-starring Francois Perier and Pierre Mondy, this detective film traces the return to the crime scene of Jacques Derray after an eight-year spell inside.

Finally, on Sept. 30, moviegoers can view "Le Pactole." Directed by Jean-Pierre Mocky and starring Richard Bohringer and Bernadette Lafont, this 1985 film tells the story of Yves and Anne, who decide to stop working in order to save their 15-year-old marriage which is slowly coming apart under the stress of daily

Jordan to sell 3,500 tonnes of vegetables to European countries

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordan Agricultural Marketing and Processing Company (JAMPCO) has concluded contracts with six Western European countries to sell them 3,500 tonnes of Jordanian vegetables in the coming agricultural season, and is now making studies for bartering Jordanian crops for products from Eastern European countries, JAMPCO Director-General Ghazi Abu Hassan announced in Amman Sunday.

He said that contracts have been signed with importers in Holland, Britain, France, Belgium, Denmark, and Switzerland for buying JD 1.7 million worth of Jordanian vegetables, like beans, sweet and hot pepper, marrows, eggplants, cucumbers, and tomatoes.

JAMPCO is currently involved in talks with other European countries for selling them a similar amount of Jordanian crops, and agreements are expected to be concluded within the coming few days, Mr. Abu Hassan noted.

He said that JAMPCO is also in contact with a number of East-

ern European countries to ensure barter deals, under which these countries would export commodities required for the local markets in exchange for Jordanian agricultural products. These contracts and deals, he said, are in line with JAMPCO plans for the coming season envisaging the exportation of between six and seven-thousand tonnes of crops to foreign countries.

For implementing these deals, JAMPCO has made agreements with Royal Jordanian, the national air carrier, and Air France, and will soon reach agreement with the Bulgarian airline to transport

shipments of Jordanian vegetables to Europe.

In the 1986-87 season, Mr. Abu Hassan said JAMPCO exported 450 tonnes of vegetables to nine European countries after JAMPCO teams had toured European countries to study their needs for agricultural products and their specifications.

To ensure the implementation of the new deals, JAMPCO officials and experts held meetings with Jordanian producers to inform them of the required shipments and the types of vegetables that would be exported to the European countries. Mr. Abu Hassan added.

According to the director-general, JAMPCO will be trying to secure shipments of Eastern European apple and potato seeds to Jordan, in exchange for Jordanian citrus fruit.

Last year, JAMPCO sold Jordanian vegetables to France, Belgium, Holland, Poland, and West Germany, in addition to Arab Gulf states, Syria, and Iraq.

Education Ministry denies transfer reports

By Elia Nasrallah
Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — The Ministry of Education has denied reports in the local press about large numbers of secondary school students moving from principal towns and cities to rural region and Jordan Valley schools for the sake of ensuring scholarships, or at least seats at universities, upon completing their secondary education.

The ministry's director of education, Mohammad Saye-Ubeidat, told the Jordan Times that following the reports, the ministry conducted an investigation and asked directors of education around the country to report on the matter.

The investigation revealed that only five students in the whole country have been transferred to third secondary classes in the remote areas, and they had been forced to do so following the recent transfer of their parents to work in those regions by private of public organisations employing them, Dr. Ubeidat explained.

"He said, 'There is no truth in the press reports about large numbers of students seeking to enroll at schools of the rural and remote areas of Jordan.' However, all applications for transfer are scrutinised by ministry departments in the provinces which are in charge of the transfers, and no student is allowed to opt for another school unless forced to do so under compelling circumstances," Dr. Ubeidat noted.

He said that, on the contrary, many people living in the rural regions of Jordan have been on the move to urban regions to ensure better schools, public services, and other amenities. The national effort has been focused on bringing about a counter-migration, encouraging landowners and their children to remain close to their land.

At least two of the local Arabic dailies had earlier reported the movement of students to rural schools, specially to those in Deir Alla and Shuneh in the Jordan Valley region at the beginning of the 1987-88 scholastic year. They said that city students believe they stand a better chance of getting higher grades than rural students for economic and social reasons.

According to the Arabic dailies, the move, on the part of some students, was motivated by the fact that Jordanian universities this year accepted secondary school graduates with 90 per cent average grades and above, leaving few opportunities for those with lower averages. They were also influenced by the Council of Higher Education's decision not to grant equivalence to degrees from foreign universities unless their holders had earlier attained minimum local university entry results.

Soviet-Arab Friendship Society head praises King's peace efforts

AMMAN (Petra) — The leader of a Soviet delegation presently visiting Jordan has voiced his country's appreciation for His Majesty King Hussein's constant efforts on the Arab and international levels for the sake of achieving peace in the Middle East.

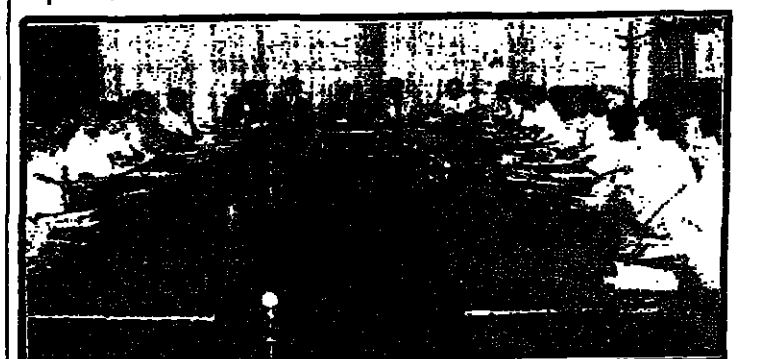
Mikhail Fluzoski, vice-president of the Soviet-Arab Friendship Society said that his country supports current moves towards holding an international peace conference and backs Arab countries' claims for the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

Mr. Fluzoski was speaking at a meeting Sunday with Bahjat Al Talhouni, president of the Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Society, in the presence of the Soviet delegation, which includes leaders of religious, scientific, and cultural organisations in the Soviet Union republics of Uzbekistan, White

Russia, Georgia, Turkmen, Latvia, and Lithuania.

Mr. Talhouni reviewed with the delegation the development of relations between Jordan and the Soviet Union, which have been enhanced by His Majesty King Hussein's visits to the Soviet Union, the first of which took place in 1967, and the exchange of visits by parliamentary delegations.

In addition, Mr. Talhouni voiced Jordan's deep appreciation for the Soviet Union's stand in support of Arab causes and Moscow's initiatives to achieve a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. Mr. Talhouni, a former prime minister and a present member of the Upper House of Parliament, also briefed the Soviet delegation on Jordan's continued world-wide efforts to convene an international conference to find a solution for the Arab-Israeli conflict.



Former prime minister and President of the Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Society Bahjat Al Talhouni and Vice-President of the Soviet-Arab Friendship Society Mikhail Fluzoski head a Sunday meeting during which the Soviet and Jordanian delegations reviewed issues related to peace in the Middle East (Petra photo)

DUTCH TRADE MISSION

A Dutch trade delegation will be visiting Amman from Oct. 12-14. The delegation, consisting of representatives of major Dutch producers and exporters, is interested to expand trade in the following fields:

- Instruments and systems for the analysis of materials (metals, non-metals, liquids and fluids, etc.).
- Delivery of animal husbandry projects.
- Export of animals, breeding cattle semen, embryos, breeding sheep, goats and horses.
- Cheese export.
- Plunger and piston pumps, motorpump-units, high-pressure spraying equipment.
- Hair-care accessories.
- Flexible materials for industries, agricultural films for building purpose.
- Paper and board.
- Switchgear 6 KV up to 24 KV, disconnectors and earthing switches 36 KV up to 765 KV.
- Full plastic.
- Chemical products.
- Special steel (bars and plates), carbon and stainless steel tubes, rails and rail materials.
- Water treatment installations, oil and gas equipments and services, spare-parts, line pipe.
- Ceramic floor and wall-tiles.
- Tufted and needlefelt carpet.
- Refrigeration and airconditioning for supermarkets, meat, fish, etc.

The following firms are participating: Baird Europe B.V., De Boer Stairrichtingen B.V., Den Boer's Dierenhandel, Cheese Export, Douven Export B.V., Euro Harchic B.V., Fardem International B.V., Fingos International Trading B.V., Hapam B.V., Kupan B.V., Molen Chemie B.V., O.D.S. B.V., Prodelta B.V., De Steenbok B.V., Veeopro-Holland (Information Centre for Large Cattle), V.H. Visscher En Beens B.V., Smeva B.V.

This mission is organised by the Netherlands Foreign Trade Agency of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Netherlands Council for Trade Promotion.

The delegation will be staying at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel.

For further information, please contact the Netherlands Consulate General, Abu Jaber's Building, Prince Mohammad Street, Amman (P.O. Box 312), Tel.: 625161, 637967.

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هذه هي الصورة

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Editorial and advertising offices:
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Full speed ahead, but carefully

"INDUSTRY in our age constitutes one of the pillars of the social structure enabling the country to remain free of foreign tutelage." His Majesty said Saturday in his address to the Amman Chamber of Industry on the occasion of its silver jubilee. "Industry tends to boost their (the countries) political independence," he added. These positive consequences of industrialisation, as outlined by the King, are over and above the economic benefits which normally ensue from industrialisation, such as the creation of more job opportunities, which would alleviate the unemployment crisis that is still haunting our economy and the country as a whole.

There are, indeed, few countries that know and appreciate more than Jordan the bittersweet struggle for independence and freedom from foreign tutelage. In fact, the early history of Jordan was but one huge struggle after another to achieve full independence. One can hardly forget the bold steps that King Hussein took in the early years of his reign to "Arabise" the Jordanian armed forces. Ever since, the history of Jordan has been one giant leap after another to put flesh on the skeleton of hard-won freedom and independence. Clearly, however, independence is never complete without economic self-sufficiency, at least to a degree that permits the country to say "no" to friend and foe alike when its national pride and honour requires it to do so. Yet economic independence is unattainable without an industrial base strong and healthy enough to withstand the economic and political pressures that are sometimes brought against it. Thus, we see the commitment to go industrial, as King Hussein so aptly and wisely pointed out Saturday to the very organ that nurtures industrial expansion in Jordan. We think that nascent light and medium industries in Jordan still need protection from foreign competition until they are able to stand solidly on their own feet. At the same time, they require the benefits of economic cooperation and coordination between the Arab countries, in order to avoid duplication of efforts in the industrial domain. These are objectives which the government of Jordan can attain by legislation and the application of economic policies towards foreign countries and Arab states.

Still, the biggest burden and responsibility rests, in the final analysis, on the shoulders of the private sector in Jordan, which is entrusted with the task of industrial build-up on solid economic bases. It is one thing to provide the private sector with interim protection and even financial support, and it is quite another thing to offer it this umbrella of aid and protection to perpetuate its inefficiency and low-quality production to the detriment of the Jordanian consumer.

Above all, our industrial planning and production must remain at all times viable on economic grounds. There are certain areas in industrial production in which we produce proficiently and competitively. Conversely, there are aspects of industrial production which we should avoid, lest we end up paying more to sustain them than it would cost us to import their products. Along with the great successes that we have achieved in industry, we have also made big errors which have damaged our Treasury and economy. In short, we have to be clever, careful, and selective as we proceed to industrialise our country. We must make decisions on the firm basis of economic viability, whether domestic, regional, or international. Otherwise, industrialisation becomes a drain on our economy and a liability to the average citizen who must, ultimately, foot the bill. With proper and wise safeguards, there is no reason whatsoever why we cannot proceed full speed ahead with our programme for sane, safe, and effective industrialisation.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Quality is the key

KING Hussein Saturday patronised the silver jubilee celebrations of the Amman Chamber of Industry in a clear show of support for the chamber's endeavours. Addressing the chamber's board and businessmen, the King pointed out the chamber's achievements and accomplishments over the past 25 years and urged Jordanian industrialists to double their efforts for the sake of promoting the sale of Jordanian products abroad. The King was careful to remind the audience that industry constitutes a very important pillar in the Jordanian economy and one of the most significant elements supporting the country's independence. In his address, the King also referred to the current economic situation in the Arab region and the negative impact of the world's economic recession, affecting Arab states including Jordan. He said that only through improving the quality of manufactured Jordanian products can this country compete with other nations in world markets and can offset the effects and the consequences of economic recession. All industrialists and businessmen shoulder a serious responsibility towards their nation and towards their society. The chamber's celebration Saturday serves as an indication of the continued efforts of the industrialists and the businessmen to pursue their work to help this country achieve further prosperity.

Al Dustour: King paves the way for summit

KING Hussein's visit to Oman serves as one more link in a long chain of the monarch's efforts for the sake of re-building solidarity among Arab countries. The visit comes amidst intensive efforts spearheaded by Jordan towards paving the way for successful Arab summit meeting in Amman in November. The King is keen on clearing the atmosphere and paving the ground for this summit which is designed to help the Arab countries chart a common strategy in the face of common threats. There is no doubt that the dimension and the seriousness of the dangers posed against this nation has motivated the Arab states to decide to hold the extraordinary summit in Amman. The Jordanian leadership has realised the need for making this summit a real success; and for this reason, the King is embarking on his current efforts, trying with all his might to concert the views and the stands of Arab leaders and overcome any remaining obstacle impeding a successful summit. The King is trying hard to unite all the Arab states and reconcile all their leaders who should meet in a brotherly atmosphere for the sake of forging a common strategy that can fend off all dangers emanating from the Gulf conflict. We hope that the King will achieve success and that the coming summit will pool all Arab resources for the common cause.

Sawt Al Shaab: King visits Oman

KING Hussein is sparing no effort in his quest to achieve unity of ranks among the Arabs, and is striving to make the coming Arab summit meeting in Amman a real success. The King's current visit to Oman and his talks with Sultan Qaboos reflect the monarch's clear aims and objectives, and manifests his keenness on providing an atmosphere of harmony for the Arab leaders. His endeavour is not a novelty, as he has been striving all along and through the past years to achieve solidarity among the Arab countries. But there is no doubt that as the time approaches for the extraordinary summit in November, Arab leaders should have their way paved and cleared so that they can arrive at constructive results. A success of the coming summit will be a success for the whole nation, and this result will lead to real changes in the Arab stand and a real serious action towards fending off all dangers with the help of a common strategy.

Are the Soviets reversing position?

By Dr. Waleed Sadi

SOME reflections on the Soviet Union's proposal to establish an international peace keeping force to police the situation in the Gulf are in order. Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze submitted the proposal to the General Assembly on September 24, when he addressed the 42nd session of the U.N. General Assembly.

In the heydays of the League of Nations, and we are talking about the era that preceded the advent of the U.N. system some forty years ago, each member state was left to determine for itself whether an act of aggression had been committed and to decide when and how to apply sanctions against an aggressor state or a state which violated its legal obligations under the Covenant of the League. Specifically speaking, during the era of the League of Nations, each member state was at liberty to employ military sanctions against another state that it deems guilty of violating the Covenant of the League or any of its decisions. Thus there were no provisions in the Covenant for collective measures and enforcement actions and "lawlessness" in international police action flourished and became the rule of the thumb. The architects of the U.N. Charter sought to remedy these particular deficiencies in the League system by providing for collective enforcement actions in Chapter VII (Articles 39-51) of the Charter of the U.N. These Articles specifically empower the U.N. Security Council, and not the individual members, to determine not only "the existence of any threat to peace, breach of peace, or act of aggression," but also whether collective measures are necessary and what they should be if they are necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. In other words, no state by itself has the power under the U.N. Charter to take coercive measures of a military character to maintain or restore international peace and security unless condoned and called for by the Security Council. All military measures applied without the specific decision of the Security Council by a state or even group of states would be in contravention of the Charter of the U.N. And worst still, it would be tantamount to reversion to the League of Nations era and a giant leap backward by the community of nations.

Yet on many occasions over the past forty years or so, the Soviet Union was particularly uncooperative in the application of Chapter VII of the Charter and all attempts by the permanent members of the Security Council to create an effective international enforcement force came to naught due to Soviet fear of its ramifications and implication both political as well as financial. Thus the efforts of the founders of the U.N. system to achieve an effective security agency vested with positive military authority was frustrated and

never saw the light of day. To improvise other measures, the U.N. system resorted to the so-called "Uniting for peace" resolution which made it possible for the General Assembly of the U.N. to employ collective military measures should the Security Council fail to act on a threat to peace, breach of peace, or act of aggression because of lack of agreement among its permanent members. And an entirely new means treating military disputes was established when the regime of U.N. Emergency Force was created in 1956 to perform measures approaching enforcement actions.

The recent Soviet proposal to create an international force to police the situation in the Arabian Gulf suggests first and foremost that the Soviet Union has made a complete roundabout in its position with regard to Chapter VII of the U.N. Charter and constitutes an attempt to reactivate its articles and provisions. In black and white terms, this new Soviet attitude towards the enforcement machinery of the U.N. Security Council means that Moscow is now willing to reverse its stand on Chapter VII of the Charter. It also means that its posture on the enforcement measures of the U.N. Security Council are similar to those adopted by the U.S. and its allies in the early years of the U.N. system when they tried hard to convince Moscow to partake in the creation of an effective security agency within the U.N. system possessed with military authority.

Meanwhile, we witness the U.S. and its allies taking part in military enforcement measures in the Gulf outside the orbit of the Security Council. Presumably, Washington and its allies have resorted to their own enforcement measures to police the deteriorating situation in the Gulf due to the absence of an effective security agency within the Security Council.

As the Western powers were once the champions of the call for the establishment of an effective security agency with military teeth attached to the U.N. Security Council, as initially envisaged by the founders of the U.N. system and expressed in Chapter VII of the U.N. Charter, one would have thought that they will now seize upon this rare and first-ever offer by the Soviet Union to create an international enforcement force to restore peace and security in the Gulf and take on this Soviet offer as a catalyst to reactivate the articles of Chapter VII with regard to the Gulf as well as all other "hot spots" in the world. This propitious moment must be exploited and utilised to elicit from the Soviet Union a permanent commitment to observe and apply fully the provisions of Chapter VII of the U.N. Charter. Now is the time to capitalise on this roundabout position by Moscow and now is the time to breath new life into the

Security Council of the U.N. by making and rendering it more relevant to international conflicts including the Arab-Israeli conflict in the Middle East. The major beneficiary of such development would most certainly be the U.N. system as a whole and its member states.

The Soviet proposal makes sense on another count: The political and pragmatic considerations emanating from the ceasefire Resolution 598. Since that landmark resolution was founded on the unanimity achieved among the permanent members of the Security Council, it is only natural and logical to build and construct on that unprecedented unanimity by invoking an enforcement action legitimised and approved by the permanent members of the Security Council. Otherwise the political unanimity among the permanent members will fumble and become a suspect as a sham. It is incumbent on all states to preserve, promote and protect that unanimity and to give it a chance to come into full fruition. As understandable the motives behind sending several military armadas from several countries are to assure freedom of navigation in the Gulf, it would be much wiser to construct such a policing activity on the edifice of the unanimity so laboriously negotiated and so painstakingly achieved. The Soviet offer provides a breakthrough that the U.N. system had waited for so long. It would be a real tragedy from the U.N. point of view if this opportunity is left to slip away. Also the cause of peace and stability in the Gulf stands to profit from the Soviet offer by reducing if not eliminating outright the problem of polarisation in the Gulf. This juncture in the Soviet-U.S. relation, when détente between them is taking firmer root and perhaps mushrooming everywhere, must be seized upon for the betterment of mankind everywhere. It should be also put to real test in the Gulf situation and there is no better way to do so except by taking on the Moscow offer to have an international force to police the Gulf waters. On the other hand, the Soviet Union must likewise show good faith with regard to the implementation of the ceasefire resolution beginning with enforcement of the ceasefire paragraph. It must also manifest clear willingness to impose an arms embargo on Iran should it continue to frustrate all international efforts to end the Gulf war. In other words, its offer to create an international force to assure freedom of navigation must be coupled with clear commitment to implement Resolution 598 from top to bottom. Otherwise the intentions of the Soviet Union would become suspect of being the exercise of real politics, nothing more, nothing less.

As testimony piles up, Bork nomination divides U.S. Senate, public

By Robert Green
Reuter

WASHINGTON — As Robert Bork's Supreme Court confirmation hearings near conclusion, his nomination fight appears to be dividing senators, the legal profession and the public every bit as much as when the hearings began.

After two weeks of public testimony, including five days of grilling Bork, the Senate Judiciary Committee remains split on the question of whether the controversial conservative judge belongs on the nation's highest court.

The vote by the full 100-member Senate is too close to call.

Law professors, prominent lawyers, former U.S. attorneys general and a former Supreme Court chief justice have testified for and against President Reagan's nominee as have representatives of groups representing blacks, other minorities, and women.

A new poll by the Washington Post and ABC news found that 44 per cent of those questioned favoured the 60-year-old judge and 48 per cent opposed him.

This seemed bad news for him because, in a similar poll taken before his testimony, pro-Bork sentiment exceeded anti-Bork by 45 per cent to 40 per cent.

"It's clear that this nomination is hanging in the balance," committee chairman Joseph Biden, who opposes the nomination, said as the hearings ground through their second week.

"It's too close to call," said White House lobbyist Tom Korologos, assigned to marshal support for Reagan's nominee.

Korologos predicted a majority of the Senate would vote to confirm Bork, but there was not enough support to break a filibuster and force a vote if opponents chose such delaying tactics.

Feelings are running so high that aides to Pennsylvania Republican Senator Arlen Specter said he received two death threats — one from a pro-Bork caller and the other from an opponent.

Specter is one of four undecided votes on the 14-member panel, whose job is to recommend approval or disapproval of the nomination or send it for full Senate action without comment.

Bork's supporters say his experience as a federal appeals judge, a Justice Department official and a Yale law professor make him the best qualified person to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of justice Lewis Powell last June.

Opponents concede Bork is qualified but say his conservative views are too extreme for the nation's highest court.

They fear his vote would make the difference in reversing key decisions on such issues as individual freedoms and the right to abortions, which have been upheld by bare majorities.

"A careful review of the Supreme Court's precedents reveal that not one of the 105 past and present justices of the Supreme Court has ever taken a view as consistently radical as judge Bork's on the concept of 'liberty' — or the lack of it — underlying the constitution," constitutional law expert Lawrence Tribe of Harvard told the committee.

"I don't think we want a right-wing radical on the court," former American Bar Association (ABA) President Robert Meserve said during his testimony.

But former chief justice Warren Burger said he knew of no one more qualified than Bork for the Supreme Court and insisted Bork was a moderate, not a radical rightist.

"If he is not in the mainstream, then neither am I," said Burger. He rarely gets involved in public controversies but said he wished to counter charges Bork was an extremist.

"I don't think there has ever been more hype and disinformation on a nominee than I have observed in recent days," said the former chief justice.

Wyoming Republican Senator Alan Simpson agreed, saying, "there is an organised campaign of distortion to frighten the public."

"This is politics," said Utah Republican Orrin Hatch.

Reagan, in a speech Sept. 25, said critics who call Bork too ideological "are themselves ideologically inspired" and had lost sight of the moderate centre.

In his testimony Bork said he believed judges should practise restraint in their opinions rather than trying to rewrite the law. But he said women and minorities had nothing to fear from him, despite the claims of his critics.

Oregon Senator Robert Packwood, a moderate, this past week became the first Republican to declare he would vote "no."

"I am absolutely convinced that he will do everything he can to reverse the private right of an individual woman to choose whether or not to have an abortion," Packwood said.

Bork's opponent include black and women's groups as well as environmental organisations and groups representing mentally and physically handicapped people.

Strains within the legal profession over the nomination became apparent when the ABA said four of the 15 members of its judicial review committee found him unqualified for the Supreme Court because of concerns that he lacked sensitivity to the rights of women and minorities.

It was the first time the committee had not unanimously endorsed a Supreme Court nominee since 1969.

Bork's supporters said the four dissenters were opposed to Bork for political reasons rather than on legal grounds.



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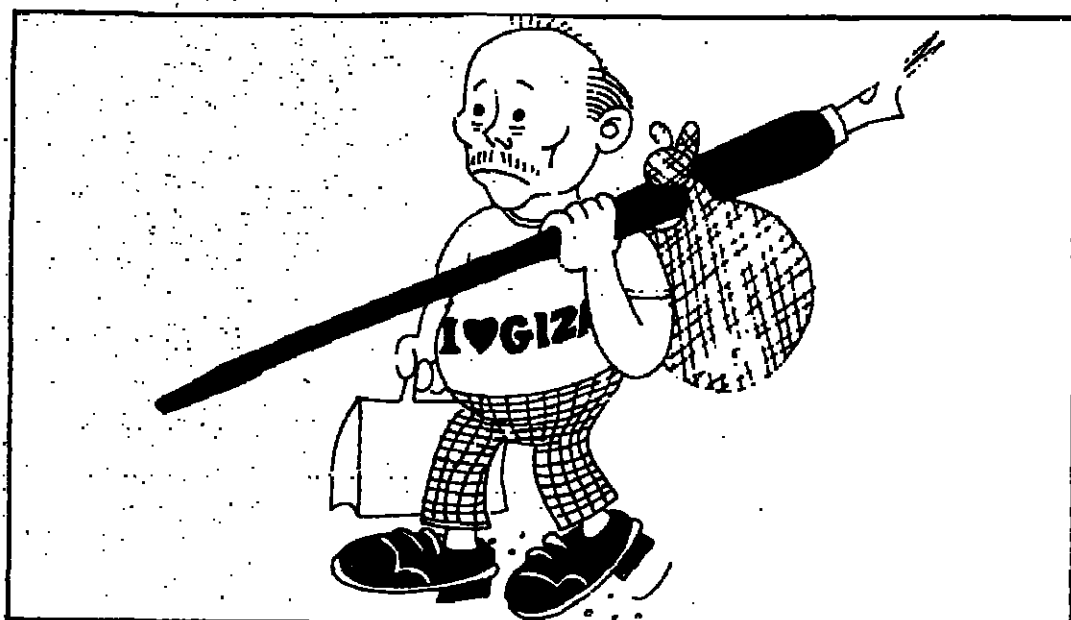
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The Mischievous Boy returns after seven years in exile (Cartoon by Bahgat Osman)

The Mischievous Boy returns

The Mischievous Boy in Exile (Al-Walad El-Shaqi Fi El-Manfa) by Mahmoud Saadani. Published by Dar Al Hilal, Al Muftadian Street, Cairo.

By Adel Darwish

LITERARY satire is an ages old Arabic form of either writing or spoken verse; its purpose to expose folly or to ridicule an absurd situation which the Arabic mind may be quick to register but slow to object to, says Mahmoud Saadani, the modern Arab world's most celebrated satirist. Politicians, authors and artists alike fear his sharp pen, should it fall upon their work or deeds before Saadani's critical wit.

Following seven years of exile from his homeland, which he spent travelling throughout the Middle East, Saadani has returned to his beloved Egypt, where he has recently published the fourth in his "Mischievous Boy" series of books. Before publication however, Saadani wisely sought to mend fences with President Sadat's successor. During his first meeting with President Hosni Mubarak, the leader was anxious to learn what happened to the mischievous boy in exile. Partly wishing to convince the satirist that his concern for Egypt's writers and intellectuals was genuine and partly out of a sincere desire to help, the President asked Saadani if he needed help or assistance in any way. Saadani could not resist the temptation to make a joke and, taking a side swipe at the Egyptian leaders' low salary of £600 per month, he said: "With a laugh: 'Help! If you knew how much I earn from publishing my work in the newspapers you would quit your job as president and come to work with me.' Saadani's first 'official joke' was quick to invade Cairo's cultural circles which are always full of gossip; gossip which Saadani's satirical columns fuelled, even during his term in exile.

Important friends

Even when in court, Saadani, accused by Sadat of plotting against him, could not miss an opportunity to tell a joke which soon made headlines. Speaking in the crowded courtroom he said: "I have been arrested because of my sense of humour many times; as I got older I did not want to be arrested again, so I made good friends with the minister of interior who is the chief of those who have powers of arrest, not the minister himself is arrested and I was dragged along with him. What kind of a country is this...?"

For the third time in less than 12 years, Saadani ended up in jail following the 1971 trials which many historians dismiss as a "farce" perpetuated and orchestrated by Sadat. When he came out of jail four years later, neither

Cairo nor Egypt was the same. Nasser's death for the masses of social justice, equality and prosperity had been replaced by a nightmare of a quasi-police state, corruption was rife and a new dark age had emerged. There no longer existed the cultural circles meeting together on warm Cairo evenings. Intellectuals, writers, artists, trade union leaders and friends of the Nasser era were now scattered in a diaspora which stretched from the Gulf states to North America. There was no longer room for Saadani's writing in the new Sadat's Egypt thus, he was forced into exile.

"Al Walad El Shaghi Fi El Manfa" — or "The Mischievous Boy in Exile" begins with the story of Sadat's revenge and how Saadani and many writers like him had to pay for the popularity Nasser had enjoyed, a permanent source of anger and frustration to Sadat. The book is classic satire, not only in its talented structure and the colourful language which the author uses so effectively, but also in the way it records very important political events — from the man in the streets' point of view — which reshaped the political and historic map of the Middle East between 1971 and 1983. The mischievous boy uses his sharp wit, sarcasm and uniquely Egyptian sense of humour to present the reader with a funny yet shocking picture of ideas, personalities and beliefs, which many people might take for granted, until they read the book.

Like many satirists, Saadani holds up a "fair ground funny mirror" to the events of the past decade in the Middle East. Seeing events through his eyes, we discover a new, distorted image of the modern Arab World. We see rulers, presidents and kings through his funny mirror. Saadani joked his way through meetings with Colonel Qadhafi, President Saadham Hussein, and the late President Sadat. It was the satirist's ability to turn the absurdity of the situations he experienced with those rulers into jokes, laughs and hilarious comic scenes that enabled him to keep his sanity in the mad world of Middle Eastern politics.

Unique identity

Saadani had the shock of "a revolution eating its children," when the revolutionary regime he defended jailed him with members of many Marxist groups in the late 1950s and 1960s; thus he was quite prepared to be shocked by the many revolutionaries and nationalists he met in exile. But he had one of the strongest weapons and tools of survival on his side. A tool the Egyptian always keeps with him to defend his unique identity, namely his sense of humour and the talent to turn suffering and tragic situations into merry times, loud laughs and caricature symbols of the tyrant. Historians register a

phenomenon which is peculiar to Egypt, namely the satirist of the revolution. There have been three main revolutions which shook the foundations of Egyptian society and totally reshaped its politics, over the past 100 years. Each one produced a satirist whose verse, song of prose lived on long after the flames of the revolution itself had died. It is widely accepted in literary circles that each popular political movement has in a sense revitalised the spirit of the true Egypt and created a genius, who could record the events from the common man's point of view, becoming the interpreter of events the various Egyptian political movements have generated throughout the ages. Thus Nasser's revolution of July 23, 1952 gave birth to Saadani, whose satire not only became the wit of the impoverished masses, but also captured their imagination. His Mischievous Boy books became the first written popular legend of the July 23 revolution and testimony to both its achievements and its shortcomings.

The first book "The Diary of a Mischievous Boy" was more than the memoir of the author's mischievous childhood and adolescent years during the war; it is almost a book of revelation on the historic need and circumstances which created Nasser's movement. Ironically when people were reading the book, Saadani himself was in jail during a period of Nasser's persecution of the left (1958-1962). A bitter experience which the author with his amazing sense of humour turned into socio-political satire in the second book "The Mischievous Boy in Exile". His third book "The Mischievous Boy in Journalism" is yet another testimony to peoples greed and the way they are willing to sell out and exchange their life-long declared principles for money and prestige. This theme surfaces a number of times in the fourth and latest book which is a moving account of the mass exodus of the "the brain and consciousness of the nation" from Egypt following Sadat's ascendancy to power. The Mischievous Boy in Exile, which is published in Arabic by Dar Al Hilal in Cairo, contains 172 pages with 15 marvellous cartoon illustrations by one of Egypt's greatest cartoonists, Bahgat Osman. The illustrations present Saadani in different forms and places, putting forward different concepts. They stand as great works of illustrative satire on their own. Osman himself was one of very few intellectuals who braved Sadat's oppression preferring the risk of jail, prosecution and discolour to facing a slow and insidious death in exile. A point which Saadani stresses in his book is a very expensive and costly lesson he learned from his seven year long ordeal away from his beloved homeland — "The Middle East magazine."

Bergman emerges from behind the camera

By Lars Foyen

STOCKHOLM — The truth about Ingmar Bergman's life rings as strange as the fiction of his films.

In the first 20 pages of *Laterna Magica*, the 69-year-old Swedish film and stage director's long-awaited autobiography, he unsentimentally tried to kill his brother, his sister and his best friend. Wild Strawberries, Scenes From a Marriage and Fanny and Alexander — gloomy, Freudian masterpieces about the vain search for the meaning of life — elevated Bergman into one of the masters of the modern cinema.

His memoirs, published this month, depict the sexual fixation which led Bergman to desert four of his five wives. An obsession with his own excrement is given full play.

Bergman, the second son of a Lutheran priest who became chaplain to the Swedish king, was a sickly boy.

"I can recall the actual condition: The stench of bodily secretions, the damp, scraping bedclothes... but I remember no fear. That came later."

He describes in detail his childhood's repression, guilt, humili-

tion and punishment — themes of his 1950s and 1960s films. The Seventh Seal, The Silence, The Virgin Spring and Through a Glass Darkly.

"Punishment could be swift and simple like a slap on the face or a spanking, but it could also be extremely sophisticated, refined through the generations."

Sometimes his father locked him into a dark cupboard.

His aggressions were taken out on siblings and friends.

The book describes how, raging with jealousy, the four-year-old Bergman tries to strangle his newborn sister. "She awakes at once with a piercing cry... I take one step forward to get a better grip but I lose my foothold and fall to the floor."

Armed with a knife he chases a friend who told tales about him around the schoolyard. "When a teacher threw herself between us, I tried to kill her," he writes. And at his grandmother's summer house, Bergman sets the bed of his sleeping brother on fire.

He sought refuge from pain in fantasy in a toy theatre and a *Laterna Magica* (Magic Lantern), a primitive film projection machine which inspired the title of his book.

"The silent shadows turn their pale faces against me and talk with silent voices to my most secret feelings. Sixty years have passed, nothing has changed, it is the same fever."

Fanny and Alexander, Bergman's self-proclaimed grand finale as a movie-maker which won four Oscars in 1984, reflects his life as described in the 337-page autobiography.

The film, produced in three- and five-hour versions, is a lavish pre-World War I upper-class panorama about a 10-year-old boy's revenge on his stepfather and tormentor, the local bishop.

All through his career Bergman shared his time between the stage, as director and from 1963 the head of Stockholm's Royal Dramatic Theatre, and the screen, first as script-writer and from 1945 as a director.

Bergman, a slim, hawk-nosed man, is harshly self-critical as he describes how he deserted his first three wives and his children.

"I don't know the person I was 40 years ago... I was obsessed by a sexuality which forced me to constant treachery and compulsive actions constantly plagued by desire, fear, angst, and a bad conscience."

New evidence reported for a fifth fundamental force in the universe

By Lee Siegel
The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — Physicists said on Sept. 25 they have found new evidence supporting theories about the existence of a fifth fundamental force governing the workings of the universe, a force that slightly counteracts gravity.

The study by University of Washington physicist-astronomer Paul Boynton and his colleagues won't settle debate over whether such a force exists, but "certainly makes it somewhat more plausible," said Stanley Brown, an editor of the journal *Physical Review Letters*. The journal will publish the study Monday.

The American Institute of Physics said the study represented

"the most sensitive experiment conducted to date" to determine whether a fifth force exists.

"Everybody working in the field perceives this as a major step forward," Purdue University physicist Ephraim Fischbach said during a telephone interview.

"It's extremely important, although nobody wants to claim this proves the fifth force."

Last year, Fischbach published a widely reported analysis that proposed the existence of a fifth force in addition to the four forces already known to influence the behaviour of matter.

The four are gravity, which attracts objects to each other; electromagnetism, which creates light radio waves, microwaves and other forms of electromagnetic radiation; the strong force, which binds neutron and protons together in the nucleus of an atom; and the weak force, which

makes some atoms break down in radioactive decay.

If a fifth force exists, it would counteract gravity so a feather actually would hit the ground ever so slightly before a brick if wind resistance did not slow the feather.

"Our results are consistent with the existence of a fifth force. It's good evidence, but not conclusive," Boynton said during a telephone interview.

In an experiment supposedly conducted 400 years ago, Galileo found that when objects of different weights were dropped from the leaning tower of Pisa, both hit the ground at the same time, contrary to the logical notion that heavier objects fall faster than lighter ones.

Boynton's experiment involved a metal ring 3 inches (7.6 cms) in diameter suspended horizontally at the base of 400-foot (120 metre) granite cliff in the north Cascade mountains near Index, Washington.

One half, or semicircle, of the ring was made of aluminum, while the other half was made of beryllium. Both halves of the ring had the same mass, which is what gives an object weight when the object is pulled by gravity.

Because gravity exerts the same attraction on two objects of the same mass, both halves of the ring should have been pulled slightly toward the cliff if only gravity influenced the ring. Instead, Boynton found the aluminum half of the ring twisted slightly toward the cliff while the beryllium half rotated away from the cliff.

That suggests an unknown

force was affecting the two halves of the ring in a different way based on the differing chemical composition of the two halves, so the force counteracted gravity's pull on beryllium more strongly than it counteracted gravity's pull on aluminum.

While gravity keeps planets in orbit around the sun, physicists believe the fifth force counteracts gravity only over about 10 to 1,000 yards.

Physicists who advocate the existence of a fifth force believe it may help them develop a long-sought "unified theory" to provide a simple explanation of how all the forces of nature influence matter.

Like previous studies, Boynton's experiment suggests the strength of the fifth force is related to the chemical composition, or makeup, of an atom rather than its mass.

However, prior research indicated the strength of the fifth force's anti-gravitational effect was related to a measure of composition called hypercharge, or the number of protons plus the number of neutrons in an atom.

Boynton's study and his review of earlier experiments suggests the fifth force is related to a measure of composition called isospin, which is the number of neutrons minus the number of protons.

Boynton's co-authors were University of Washington graduate student Antony Szumilo, and physicists David Crosby and Philip Ekstrom, both of Northwest Marine Technology on Shaw Island, Washington.

Small farmers: More than marginal producers

WHO feature

"Small farmers" is the theme of World Food Day 1987. The Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) has chosen this year to focus attention on the difficulties faced by small farmers, the vital contribution they make to food security in the developing world, and on the need to improve their capacity to produce and the quality of their lives. On 16 October, World Food Day — an occasion to heighten awareness of world hunger and poverty, and to stimulate action to eliminate them — will be observed in more than 150 countries.

SMALL farmers are the world's most numerous and important producers of food crops. They also constitute most of the hundreds of millions of rural poor in developing countries whose lives are haunted by hunger, disease and a sense of helplessness. Many manage to grow just enough food to keep themselves and their families from starving and perhaps earn just enough money from what little surplus they do produce to buy necessities. They face formidable problems that can plunge them deeper and deeper into misery and that promise grave consequences for the expanding world population they help to feed. It is to these small farmers — the contributors they make and the obstacles they face — that World Food Day 1987 is dedicated.

Who are small farmers?

An easy definition of small farmers is that they are those men who own and cultivate a few acres or less of land. The definition is incomplete, however, because it ignores millions of women farmers, as well as labourers and share-croppers who own no land but who earn most or all of their income from farming. A single definition of the small farmer is difficult, but one common element is that the basic working unit is the family and the basic condition that of subsistence farming. In most regions of the Third World, small farmers constitute over half of the rural population and produce well over half of all food for domestic consumption.

Although traditionally men have been considered "the farmers," in most developing countries women play an essential role. Many are fully-fledged farmers in their own right, often as actual or effective heads of household. They also devote many hours of their day to weeding, harvesting, processing and marketing food crops. In Africa, for example, women normally devote two-thirds of all their working hours to traditional agriculture.

Landless farmers make up a significant percentage of the agricultural labour force, especially in those countries where population pressure or deteriorating soil makes fertile land scarce. And their numbers are increasing. In Bangladesh, for instance, over half of the rural population of about 100 million either own no cultivable land or own less than half an acre. The minimum considered necessary to sustain a family at a subsistence level there is two and a half acres.

What problems do they face?

The list of problems confronting small farmers — men and women, landed and landless — is long and depressing. Their small

plots are frequently poor land which yields its harvest grudgingly if at all. They may have limited access to water, either because there is none nearby or because it is controlled by those who deny its use or charge exorbitant prices for it. Women are here, as elsewhere, particularly vulnerable, for even if they are heads of households, law or custom may deny them title to land or access to resources available to men, such as training.

Because small farmers do not own much, they have trouble in obtaining credit for farm improvements or even necessities like seed. Even if there is a bank, without collateral the small farmer is a poor risk, and he is usually reluctant to mortgage what land he may own. The usual recourse is local money-lenders and merchants whose interest rates may be 10 per cent a month or even a day. Thus the small farmer may find himself trapped in a cycle of debt that may force him to sell his cow or sell his land or starve — or all three. Government agencies may set minimum holding requirements before providing aid or services, thus bypassing those most in need.

Small farmers may live in remote regions or in poor villages which have few or no basic services. Markets for their produce may be far away, transport difficult and middlemen's prices unfavourable, sometimes because of controlled retail prices designed to placate the urban consumer. Thus, the city dweller gains at the farmer's expense. Farm supplies such as tools, seeds, fertilizers and pesticides may be unavailable, as may training in agricultural techniques and technology. Too often health care and sanitation systems are inadequate, so disease is rampant, and infant mortality high. Schooling, if it exists at all, is probably minimal and may well exclude girls, so illiteracy is the norm, and ignorance of basic child care and nutrition is common. Water and fuel for domestic use may be scarce or sources of them so far away that fetching them can take hours a day, normally for women. Jobs other than farming tend to be limited or non-existent.

What can be done?

Attempts to improve the output and the lives of small farmers must recognise that such efforts achieve little unless they take into account social as well as economic factors; women as well as men; the ideas, experience and needs of the people as well as those of programme planners; national and international policies as well as local problems; and the eradication of poverty as well as increased agricultural production. It was with this in mind that the 1979 FAO World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural

Development (WCARRD) adopted the precedent-setting Peasant's Charter. "Growth is necessary but not sufficient," stated FAO Director-General Edouard Saouma in the foreword. "It must be buttressed by equity and, above all, by people's participation in designing, implementing and evaluating rural development programmes and policies."

Access to land and water is fundamental, for without them the farmer cannot function. He is like a man told to sail the ocean but denied a boat. Every country has its own store and distribution of these resources. The amount of fertile land available differs tremendously from region to region, and its scarcity together with high populations are obvious factors in creating landlessness. Local laws and customs regarding land tenure are, however, major causes of inequitable distribution, as is the inadequacy of rural development policies. There is a clear and urgent need for the correction of causes of landlessness.

Much of the same can be said for water resources. Changes in policy and practice can transfer control out of the few but powerful hands to give the small farmer a fair share. Where possible, carefully planned irrigation systems can be created, to the enormous benefit of the small farmer.

Even when men and women own tillable, adequately watered land, their capacity to grow food for their families or for sale may be severely limited by their inability to get farm supplies, to arrange loans or to find fair markets for their produce. Thus they may have the boat to cross the ocean, but they are not permitted oars or a sail. Programmes directed toward making "oars and sails" available to the poorest as well as the better-off farmers will do much to increase their productivity, their income and the viability of their lives. Education and medical services are equally essential, as are training and extension. The possibilities of earning income from non-agricultural activities need to be expanded.

Rural communities, like all others, are composed of economic, social and political elements; changes in one sector can affect some or all of the others, while the neglect of one may impede or even negate developments elsewhere. For this reason, the WCARRD emphasised the importance of an integrated approach to rural development programmes. It also gave special attention to the need for another kind of integration: That of women as full and equal partners with men, active participants and decision-makers in farm and community improvement.

Why the special attention to women? The major reason is the growing awareness that although women as a group make enormous contributions to their families' welfare and are fundamental to the improvement of rural living conditions, they have traditionally been neglected and even discriminated against, and their needs, interests and skills undervalued and ignored by local custom and in development activities.

Randa Habib's

Street manners

I THINK that the way people drive is an indication of their characters. A cool person would usually be a cool and well-behaved driver. A nervous one would be a danger on the road.

It is interesting, though, to guess peoples' mood while they are driving. There is the one who insists on being the first in the lane at a traffic light. Whenever there is a traffic jam he — and usually it is a man — pushes his way on the right or on the left of other cars appearing to be in a hurry. And, traffic jam or not, he is going to pass. There is also the one who wants to be the first to start. And while still at the red light he keeps his engine on high speed, ready to go. The moment the light turns orange, his engine at high rotation, he engages gear and his wheels start burning the asphalt making a thunderous squeal.

There is also the "Don Juan type," who drives while looking in all directions, or to be more precise, while looking at every skirt on the sidewalk. He usually drives with the window open, half of the upper side of his body outside the car. Dark glasses, a cigarette, or even a cigar, are all part of the show. Beware of that kind of driver, distracted as he may be, he could bang your car at any moment.

But the funniest of all is the driver who expresses his feelings with his eyes, gestures, or words. When someone overtakes him wrongly, he makes a look that says a lot about his feelings. And when things are worse and a driver nearly hits him, then the look is not enough. Hands get to business and the tongue pours forth.

Fortune lists 132 billionaires

NEW YORK (AP) — Hey buddy, can you spare a billion?

For a sultan, a pair of queens, a potato processor, a college dropout and 127 others from around the world, the answer is yes, says *Fortune* magazine.

Topping the list are the Sultan Hassanah Bolkiah of Brunei, 41, who is worth \$25 billion, and King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, 67, who cashes in at \$20 billion *Fortune* reported in its Oct. 19 issue. Both can thank oil.

In all, the magazine said, 132 people control 98 billion-dollar family fortunes, including 47 American fortunes, 12 Arab, 10 Asian, and six each in Britain, West Germany, the Netherlands and Canada.

The youngest billionaire listed was American William Gates, 31, of Seattle, the founder of the Microsoft Computer Software Company. A Harvard dropout, he was said by *Fortune* to be worth \$1.2 billion.

There are three members of the Mars family, famous for their candy bars; two Rockefellers; August Anheuser Busch Jr. and Alfred Henry Heineken, both beer brewers; three Marriotts, of the hotels; two Gallos, of the wines; and Estee Lauder, 79, the queen of cosmetics.

There are two real queens, as well — Elizabeth II, 61, of England, with an estimated \$7.4 billion (but she "turns off palace lights to save money," says *Fortune*); and Beatrix, 49, of the Netherlands, with \$4.4 billion.

But while some were born to wealth, others achieved it. John Richard Simpson, born 78 years ago in a one-room log cabin on the banks of the Snake River, now heads the world's largest potato growing and processing outfit, J.R. Simplot Co. of Boise, Idaho, *Fortune* said. It put his worth at \$1 billion.

Perhaps the biggest surprises are those who did not make the list, *Fortune* said in its report released Saturday. There were no Vanderbilts, no Du Ponts, no Astors or Mellons; no Donald Trump, the New York real estate

TV game shows entice millions

By Ruth Sinai

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Lured by the sparkle of spotlights and the promise of wealth, some 650,000 Americans are applying every year to become contestants on television game shows.

Yet, despite the ever-growing number of applicants, game show producers complain that they lack smart, qualified players who combine poise with an outgoing personality, and skill with speed.

Some of the 25 game shows broadcast almost daily on American television have even begun to look abroad for qualified contestants. One of the best-known games, "Jeopardy," is going to West Germany this year to look for English-speaking contestants.

The games vary — from guessing letters for word puzzles, to revealing intimate aspects of one's marital life for comparison with a spouse's responses given independently. Contestants may be chosen in advance, or selected on the spot from the audience. On one show, those in the audience who scream and dance, or wear such attention-getting regalia as chicken suits, have the best chance of being picked.

There's a chance for single people to meet mates on a show called the Dating Game, where three males or females compete against each other for a date with a member of the opposite sex asking questions from behind a screen.

Prizes on some shows can range up to a \$1 million. Contestants can also meet celebrities — on super password, for example, where two teams, a celebrity in each one, communicate pass-words by giving one-word clues.

"The lack of qualified applicants is the biggest frustration of game show producers," says Gregg Silverman, a media buff who co-authored a new "How To" book designed to help star-struck and stage-frightened game show enthusiasts get from their living rooms to the studio stage. Only 11,000 of those who apply get on the air every year, according to the new book. The title says it all: "How to become a game show contestant — an insider's guide."

Another 100 million Americans watch along at home, says Gregg Silverman, a media buff who co-authored a new "How To" book designed to help star-struck and stage-frightened game show enthusiasts get from their living rooms to the studio stage.

Only 11,000 of those who apply get on the air every year, according to the new book. The title says it all: "How to become a game show contestant — an insider's guide."

Some shows conduct contestant searches around the country, while others pick applicants from among their audiences. One can also apply for an audition by writing or calling the show.

One committed applicant got a buzzer system to practise speeding up her response time; another invited friends over every night to practise with them.

The authors also provide tips on how to walk, talk and dress during your interview — if you make it — on the show.

Prizes vary — from \$25 gift certificate consolation for the losers, to \$1 million for the big winners. But the big prize doesn't come in a lump sum. It's divided into annual payments, sometimes over 20 or 30 years. And while the prizes are enticing, they can also cause problems. Some winners complain of being stuck with rolls of carpeting or sets of garden tools for which they have no use.

European soccer roundup

Barcelona continues plunge after crash with Bilbao

MADRID (R) — Barcelona, who replaced British coach Terry Vanables with Luis Aragones on Wednesday, slipped closer to the bottom of the Spanish soccer league when they crashed 1-0 to Athletic Bilbao on Saturday.

The Catalan club's pride took another severe battering with their fourth successive defeat, which provided a sobering send-off for Aragones.

Barcelona have now conceded seven goals and scored just three in five first division matches.

A goal after only two minutes by Bilbao striker Joseba Aguirre was all that was needed to puncture that little remained of Barcelona's confidence, giving the home side a psychological edge they never looked like losing.

Aguirre beat goalkeeper Andoni Zubizarreta after picking up a long ball that was lobbed to him from close to the halfway line.

Barcelona, momentarily stunned by the early setback, were soon goaded into action as England striker Gary Lineker spearheaded a thrust deep into the Basque side's territory three minutes later and beat the Bilbao defence.

But the referee whistled a fraction of a second before Lineker put the ball past the Bilbao goalkeeper as Barcelona midfielder Francisco Clos was caught offside.

It was a rare flash of inspiration from a visibly demoralised Barcelona side who appeared for most of the match to be quite incapable of creating problems for the well-regimented Bilbao team coached by Briton Howard Kendall.

The mounting pressure on Barcelona began to tell in the second half when their German midfielder star Bernd Schuster viciously brought down Bilbao striker Pat-

xi Ferreira with a late tackle from behind and was shown the yellow card.

Minutes later Schuster gave the Basques their only real fright of the evening when he unleashed a thunderous shot from inside the penalty area, only to watch it swerve past a post.

Unbeaten Bilbao's third win assured them of staying among the top three, while Aragones, a 49-year-old Spaniard who has managed Atletico Madrid three times, was left to contemplate the considerable task of lifting Barcelona.

Meanwhile, goals by Mexican striker Hugo Sanchez and Yugoslav Milan Jankovic gave first division leaders Real Madrid a comfortable 2-0 away win over Las Palmas, their fifth victory of the season.

As league champions Real carefully conserved their energies for next week's European Cup first-round second-leg clash against Napoli, the contrast with Barcelona's floundering performance could hardly have been greater.

Real's league record this season is barely blemished, with only one goal conceded and a staggering 23 scored.

Sanchez headed his sixth goal of the season early in the first half from a pass by midfielder Michel Gonzalez, who had weaved past two defenders.

Espanol's only real scoring chance was frustrated in the 72nd minute when Real Sociedad and former Spain goalkeeper Luis Arconada saved a spot kick from

Michel Pineda. In German soccer, Borussia Moenchengladbach, jolted by an early Hamburg goal, answered with an irresistible assault and blasted their hapless opponents 8-2 on Saturday to sustain their West German soccer league title challenge.

Hamburg took the lead after just eight minutes, but third-placed Borussia, clearly angered by the northerners' cheekiness, put them in their place with two quick goals and never looked back.

Faced with unrelenting pressure following their fightback goal at the start of the second half, Hamburg crumbled at the end and conceded four goals in the last 16 minutes.

Second-placed Cologne, the only unbeaten side of the season, continued a strong run with an easy 3-0 home win over struggling FC Homburg.

Champions Bayern Munich ended a dismal series of away defeats with a convincing 4-1 victory over Schalke. Michael Rummenigge scored two goals for Bayern to help make up for the absence through injury of midfielders Lothar Matthaus and Andreas Brehme.

In French soccer, Monaco overcame the absence of their key England striker Mark Hateley and stayed top of the French soccer league by beating Lille 1-0 on Saturday.

Hateley is out of action for a month with abdominal pains requiring surgery, and without his inspiration the first division leaders made a hesitant start against mid-table Lille.

However, Monaco recovered to dominate the second half and after missing several chances set up by England midfielder Glenn Hoddle, they seized the winner.



Graf... cruising to the top

Graf wins finals

HAMBURG, West Germany (Agencies) — World number one Steffi Graf won her ninth singles title of the year with a 6-2, 6-2 win on Sunday over Isabel Cueto in an all-West German teenage final at the \$150,000 Hamburg women's tennis tournament.

Graf, who needed just 53 minutes to dispose of baseliner Cueto, has now won 65 matches in 1987 for the loss of just two — to Martina Navratilova in the Wimbledon and U.S. Open finals.

Graf said afterwards: "It's been a tiring year and now I'm going to take a bit of a break from tennis."

She said she would play a few exhibitions next month before her next tournament, the European Indoors, starting in Zurich on October 26. Thirteenth seed Cueto, like Graf, is a talented 18-year-old West German, but there the similarity ends.

The left-hander, ranked 58 in the world and playing in her first major final, has a defensive game which relies on the errors of her opponents. Graf is an opponent who hardly makes any.

"I couldn't sleep a wink last night and I had weak knees when we started," Cueto confessed. "I knew I had no chance of winning. I just wanted to get as many games as I could."

Rain delayed the start of play and with winds gusting around the centre court, Graf had a few problems at first until Cueto served at 2-2 and 40-30.

Then Graf found her game and

wrapped up the set by taking 15 of the next 16 points before breaking Cueto in the opening game of the second set.

The rest was a mere formality for Graf, who won the tournament without dropping a set and for the loss of only 17 games in five matches.

"At the beginning I had problems with the wind and Isabel played very well," Graf said. "She must have been tired because she had to play two three-sets yesterday but she fought really well."

In Los Angeles, American David Pate upset compatriot Brad Gilbert on Saturday to advance to a final meeting with top-seeded Stefan Edberg of Sweden at the \$315,000 Los Angeles Grand Prix tennis tournament.

The third-seeded Pate upset second-seeded Gilbert 6-3, 6-7 6-3 in a two-hour 30-minute match which featured erratic play from both players, while Edberg easily beat unseeded American Tim Wilkinson 6-2, 6-3 in their semi-final.

Although Pate led all the way in the first set, both players struggled to hold serve. At 4-3 Pate broke Gilbert for a second time, then served out the set 6-3.

Pate took a 2-0 lead in the second set as Gilbert became frustrated with line calls. But Gilbert overcame his agitation to take the set into the tiebreaker which he won 7-5.

In Barcelona, Sweden's Mats Wilander, seeking to win the Spanish Open Tennis Grand Prix for an unprecedented fourth time, stormed into the final when he routed Argentine Guillermo Perez-Roldan 6-3, 6-0 on Saturday.

Wilander now faces Argentine fifth seed Martin Jaito, who had little trouble disposing of compatriot Eduardo Bengoechea 6-2, 6-4 in the other semifinal match.

Briton wins Cyprus Rally

NICOSIA (R) — Despite fuel pump problems, a power steering failure and a gear box stuck in second, former British champion David Llewellyn cruised to victory on Sunday in the rugged Cyprus Rally.

"I would say it's probably one of the toughest rallies I've ever done," Llewellyn said. "Driving half the rally without power steering didn't help me or my hands."

The win, worth 80 points, lifted Llewellyn to second place in the European Championship with 235 points, the closest a Briton has come to the top for several years. Dario Carrato of Italy leads the championship with 389 points.

Llewellyn and co-driver Philip Short drove their Audi Quattro to the finish 11 minutes, four seconds ahead of their nearest rival in the gruelling 900-km event over mountain dirt tracks and dusty arid plains.

"We had fuel pump problems, the power steering shaft broke off completely and we got stuck in second gear. We think it was a heat problem because once we changed the oil it freed itself and we had no more problems," Llewellyn said.

Second was local favourite Vahan Terzian, a former winner, in a Nissan Silvia. Terzian earned the nickname of the flying Cypriot during the 1978 rally when he missed a hairpin bend and rolled down 30-metre cliff to land upside down in a tree.



Carling Bassett

A marriage of tennis

TORONTO (AP) — Canadian tennis star Carling Bassett traded her tennis dress and racquet for a wedding gown and bouquet Saturday as she married American Davis Cup player Robert Seguso.

In a brief ceremony at a downtown Anglican Church, Bassett, 19, wed Seguso, 24, of Florida, as about 300 guests, members of the public and reporters looked on.

Chris Evert was among Bassett's bridal attendants. Bassett turned pro at 15, and rose to eighth in the world before dropping to 28th on the international list.

Seguso teamed with fellow American Ken Flach to win the doubles championship at Wimbledon this year and at the U.S. Open in 1985.

They have played doubles for the U.S. Davis Cup team for the past few years.



Steve Cauthen gives a congratulatory pat to Reference Point after a triumph in the Derby at Epsom. The American jockey was unable to repeat his victory riding Miesque Saturday.

Favourite Miesque edged by Milligram

ASCOT, England (AP) — Milligram provided one of the biggest upsets of the British flat-race season Saturday, beating French-trained filly Miesque into second place in the prestigious Queen Elizabeth II Stakes.

Miesque, trained by Francois Boutin and beaten only once previously in 10 starts this year, was a 1 to 4 favourite to land the £170,000 (\$280,000) top prize.

But she lacked her usual explosive finish and was unable to respond when American jockey Steve Cauthen asked for one final effort in the one-mile race.

Instead, Cauthen's rival for the British Jockeys Championship, Pat Eddery, rode Milligram to victory at 6 to 1 and provided trainer Michael Stoute with his 100th winner of the season.

Stoute also trained third-placed Sonic Lady, ridden by Walter Swinburn and likewise priced at 6 to 1.

It was the first time Eddery had ridden Milligram, beaten by

Miesque in the British 1,000 Guineas earlier this season. He was never out of the leading two in the five-horse race and hit the front with two furlongs to go.

"When I asked her to quicken, the response was immediate," Eddery said. "I consider she will always beat Miesque from now on."

Stoute said afterwards he would run both Milligram and Sonic Lady in the Breeders Cup meeting at Hollywood Park on Nov. 21.

"Miesque has beaten us twice before and it's nice to gain revenge," he said.

The race was the centrepiece of the inaugural, six-race festival of British racing at Ascot.

Miesque, unbeaten over one mile for a year, was expected to become the first French-trained horse to win the race for 30 years but was found lacking when Cauthen put on the pressure and trailed home two and a half lengths behind.

Mansell wins Spanish Grand Prix in style

JEREZ, Spain (R) — Briton Nigel Mansell won the Spanish Grand Prix in commanding style on Sunday to keep alive his hopes of overhauling Williams team-mate Nelson Piquet of Brazil in the battle for the world drivers' championship.

Mansell took the lead on the opening lap and stayed in front throughout to finish well ahead of defending champion Alain Prost of France in a McLaren and his third-placed team-mate, Stefan Johansson of Sweden.

Piquet came in fourth ahead of fellow Brazilian Ayrton Senna in a Lotus, while Philippe Alliot of France was sixth in a Lola.

Mansell's win lifted him into second place in the drivers' cham-

pionship with a total of 52 points — 18 behind Piquet with three races remaining.

The victory also ensured the Williams team retained the constructors' championship.

Mansell led from the second lap when he passed pole-sitter Piquet just after going past the starting line for the first time.

Piquet, in finishing fourth, still has a solid hold on the driving lead with 70 points. Mansell moved into second with 52 points and still has a slight chance to catch Piquet with three races left.

Mansell finished in 1 hour, 49 minutes and 12.692 seconds over the 72 laps of the 4.218-kilometre Jerez circuit for a total of 303.696 kilometres.

Europe trounces U.S. in golf

DUBLIN, Ohio (AP) — A devastating performance by Nick Faldo and Ian Woosnam helped Europe expand its lead to five points over a struggling U.S. team Saturday going into the final round of the Ryder Cup matches.

The Europeans, seeking their first victory on American soil in the biennial matches that began in 1927, took their largest lead ever, 10½ to 5½.

They now need only four

points from Sunday's 12 singles matches, each worth one point, to make a successful defence of the cup they won in 1985, ending a 28-year victory drought.

The Americans, holding a 21-4-1 lead in golf's most important international series, won only 1½ of a possible four points in Saturday morning's foursome competition and could do no better than a 2-2 split in afternoon fourballs. It left captain Jack Nicklaus'

team facing a formidable task. They now need nine points from the 12 singles matches against a team that has had them on the ropes all the way.

Faldo, the British Open champion from England, and Woosnam, a Welshman, delivered the biggest blow of the day in a 10-sided 5 and 4 trouncing of the Americans' premier pairing, Tom Kite and Curtis Strange, in the afternoon fourballs.

Faldo and Woosnam birdied the first five holes and eight of the first 10 and were 10 under par on their better ball for 14 holes over the Muirfield Village golf club course.

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Rabuka: Fiji to become a republic on Oct. 10

SUVA, Fiji (AP) — Coup leader Col. Sitiveni Rabuka said in an interview published Sunday that Fiji would become a republic on Oct. 10 and called for a constitution under which ethnic Fijians would dominate parliament.

"There is no other way now," Col. Rabuka was quoted as telling the Times, in Sydney, Australia. It was his first interview since his coup Friday, in which he seized power from Governor General Sir Penaia Ganilau, who represents Queen Elizabeth II as Fiji's head of state.

Col. Rabuka on Sunday apologised to Ganilau for staging the coup and they met to plan the future government of the racially divided South Pacific nation, said an army spokesman.

"We went back in the normal traditional Fijian way to offer our sorrow for what we did and to explain why we did it," said the spokesman. Capt. Ifikeli Maitioga.

Options include republic status for Fiji, said Capt. Maitioga, who declined to elaborate.

Capt. Maitioga refused to answer questions about Ganilau's legal status.

But he said Ganilau could not be regarded as head of the government.

Ganilau told Australian High Commissioner John Piper on Saturday that he still regarded himself as head of the govern-

ment.

No injuries were reported in the coup, but the Australian Associated Press said one man was killed and two were wounded late Saturday when a bomb exploded in a car during an army curfew.

The explosive device apparently was being held by one of the men in the car when it went off, the report said. The report could not be independently verified immediately.

Col. Rabuka, a 39-year-old ethnic Fijian who commands the army, said he had not decided whether an interim military government would be established to run the country until new elections or whether an administration would be formed from members of the Great Council of Chiefs, the newspaper reported.

The council represents traditional authority among Melanesian Fijians who comprise 47 per cent of the Pacific Island nation's 715,000 people. Indians make up 49 per cent.

Col. Rabuka said he wanted Ganilau to become the first president of a Fijian Republic and

wanted new elections under a constitution that guaranteed ethnic Fijians would dominate parliament, the newspaper reported.

Col. Rabuka announced on national radio Friday he had ousted Ganilau, who led the interim government since Col. Rabuka overthrew Prime Minister Timoci Bavadra on May 14. Capt. Maitioga on Sunday confirmed that Mr. Bavadra was still in detention.

The Times quoted Col. Rabuka as saying nine members of the ousted coalition government — including Ganilau — had been detained.

The coup came two days after Ganilau announced he was to head a caretaker government comprising members of the Fijian and Indian coalition of Mr. Bavadra and members of the Alliance Party.

In London, British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe on Saturday called the latest takeover of Col. Rabuka "deplorable" and expressed hope for a return to democracy there.

"It is especially tragic that this has happened just when the government-general's courageous efforts to restore constitutional government and parliamentary democracy looked like bearing fruit," Sir Geoffrey said in a statement.

Nicaragua to grant amnesty to some prisoners

MANAGUA (R) — Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega said on Saturday his government would grant an amnesty to some prisoners as part of a Central American agreement to end the region's conflicts.

"It is impossible for us to grant a total amnesty," Mr. Ortega said, adding that the amnesty envisioned "will be only partial."

He did not specify when it would be implemented.

The regional peace agreement signed by five Central American presidents, including Mr. Ortega, in Guatemala City last month contained amnesty as one of its provisions.

It also calls for ceasefires in the region's three guerrilla wars as well as wide range of democratic reforms in each country by Nov. 7.

The agreement does not specify what sort of amnesty should be declared, Mr. Ortega noted.

Opponents of Nicaragua's left-wing government have called for freedom of all prisoners, including U.S.-backed rebels and former members of the dread National Guard of late Dictator Anastasio Somoza, who was ousted by the left-wing Sandinista-led uprising in 1979.

Mr. Ortega said some of the rebels and National Guard members had committed "atrocious crimes" and indicated the government could not consider amnesty for these prisoners.

But Mr. Ortega said some former National Guard members were not guilty of "great crimes," having only belonged to the force for a short time before the Sandinista revolution. He suggested these prisoners would be included in the amnesty.

Meanwhile as many as 4,000 troops may have deserted the Nicaraguan contras this year, cutting their strength to 12,000, U.S. News and World Report on Sunday quoted "knowledgeable administration sources" as saying.

The U.S.-backed rebels claim to have 16,000 troops.

Desertion among the contras, who are fighting to topple Nicaragua's Sandinista government, has increased since a Central American peace plan was signed by five regional leaders on Aug. 7, the magazine said.

Contra rebels vowed to intensify their war against the Sandinista government despite efforts to gain a regional ceasefire.

"We are going to continue intensifying the war, we are going to hit hard," Enrique Bernudez, head of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FON) said in a broadcast over contra radio station Radio Liberation.

He said the rebels would step up attacks against Nicaraguan military and economic targets in their effort to oust the Sandinistas and would not lay down their arms until the government agreed to a ceasefire.

Shevardnadze in Brazil on 3-day visit

MANAUS, Brazil (R) — Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze arrived in Brazil on Saturday for a three-day official visit in which he is expected to sign economic and cultural agreements with his Brazilian counterpart.

Mr. Shevardnadze toured the Amazon city of Manaus before travelling to Rio de Janeiro, where he will rest before flying to the Brazilian capital on Monday for talks with Foreign Minister Roberto de Abreu Sodre.

The Soviet minister is also

scheduled to meet President José Sarney on Monday. Mr. Shevardnadze and Mr. Abreu Sodre are due to sign an economic and a cultural agreement.

The Soviet visit comes as Mr. Sarney is trying to mend a split in the country's ruling alliance after the minority Liberal Front Party (PFL) said on Thursday it was separating from the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party (PMDB).

The PFL, created in 1984 by dissidents of the former military regime, said its decision did not

mean it was withdrawing support for Mr. Sarney, who took office in 1985 at the head of the so-called democratic alliance.

The political crisis was sparked by the resignation on Thursday of Education Minister Jorge Bornhausen, a founder of the PFL and a senator.

China denies thousands of Tibetans are in jail

PEKING (R) — China has jailed more than 20 people in Tibet on charges of "counter-revolution," a senior court official said, but denied foreign reports that Tibet had 80 prisons with thousands of inmates.

"Tibet... has one prison and two labour camps with 974 inmates in total," Mr. Zicheng, president of Tibet's Higher People's Court, was quoted by the official New China News Agency as saying on Saturday.

Of these prisoners "97.2 per cent were convicted on criminal charges and the rest on charges of counter-revolution," he said.

"The rest" as a percentage of 974 equals 27.

China sent troops into Tibet in 1950 and quelled a bloody anti-Communist uprising in 1959.

It rarely publicises Tibetan opposition to Chinese rule and has repeatedly denied holding political prisoners.

"Some people say there are 80 prisons in Tibet with several thousand inmates — that's sheer fabrication," the court official said with a laugh, the news agency reported.

The London-based human rights organisation Amnesty International says there are at least two prisons in the Tibetan capital of Lhasa alone, naming them as Sangyip and Drapchi.

One of Tibet's best-known dissidents, a Buddhist monk called Geshe Lobsang Wangchuk, is believed by Amnesty to be in the Kongo Nyitri Labour Camp, serving an 18-year sentence for his non-violent advocacy of Tibetan independence.

Western estimates of the number of prisoners held in Tibet and the neighbouring province of Qinghai, where many ethnic Tibetans live, vary widely.

Europe's main group of Tibetan exiles in Geneva, who have close links with their exiled leader the Dalai Lama, estimate there are 300,000 to 500,000 political prisoners in Tibet.

American author John Avedon wrote in the Washington Post in April: "China still keeps roughly 20,000 Tibetans in the region's 84 prisons. An argument could be made for considering all of them political prisoners."

The New China News Agency report was one of a series of official comments apparently aimed at countering U.S. allegations of human rights abuses in Tibet.

The House of Representatives passed two amendments on human rights in June in which it said over one million Tibetans had died since the 1949 Chinese Revolution as a direct result of political instability, imprisonment and widespread famine.

Filipino army captures Communist rebel camp

MANILA (R) — Philippine troops overran a Communist camp at the start of a major offensive against rebels blamed for blowing up bridges south of Manila, the army said on Sunday.

It said a 30-man guerrilla band abandoned the camp in Camarines Sur province on Saturday, leaving seven guns behind, after a battle with elite Scout Rangers. There were no reported casualties.

It was the first clash between rebels and the army unit since it was sent to the Bicol region south east of Manila last Thursday to stop the rebels' bridge-blowing rampage.

The military has blamed the Communist New People's Army (NPA) for the destruction of five bridges and several power lines in Bicol this month.

It said the rebels apparently aimed to isolate the region and divert troops from other areas, clearing the way for further attacks on weakened army positions.

In Bataan province west of Manila, military chief General Fidel Ramos presented to the media for the first time a man described as a top NPA regional leader, captured in an encounter two weeks ago.

Described as a "prize catch," Bartolome Quizon, in film clips shown on national television on Saturday night, was in handcuffs. He looked weak and dazed, with his head hung down, while a colonel standing near Gen. Ramos questioned him.

The Manila Chronicle newspaper quoted an unidentified intelligence officer as saying the military confiscated a computer disc from Quizon that could reveal

vital information about the insurgents.

Gen. Ramos congratulated troops on Quizon's capture.

He objected to proposals by some senators that the outlawed Communist Party should be legalised as a way of ending the insurgency.

"There should be no room for the legalisation of the (party) if they do not renounce armed struggle," Gen. Ramos said.

Senate Defence Committee Chairman Raul Manglapus called on cadets of the Philippine Military Academy to stay loyal to the government at a meeting on Saturday.

More than 800 cadets had declared support for right-wing army rebels in the Aug. 28 failed coup against President Corason Aquino.

The revolution of Communism is a fake revolution. The revolution of the extreme right is also another fake revolution. The only valid revolution is the revolution of democracy," Sen. Manglapus said.

Cadets told reporters academy officials made them drill and jog for hours and scrapped their weekend leaves as punishment for supporting the coup.

Later Sunday fighting broke out between Philippine troops and Communist rebels near Manila and initial police reports said three government soldiers had been killed.

Police officer Estelito Sanggalang told Reuters on the telephone that reports he monitored on radio said two other troops had been wounded in the gunbattle in Bulacan province, about 50 kilometres north of the capital.

Junejo 'would like U.N. force' for Afghanistan

NEW YORK (R) — Pakistan Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo said the United Nations should send a peacekeeping force to Afghanistan if Moscow agrees to withdraw its troops and end the civil war, the New York Times said on Sunday.

The newspaper, in an interview with Mr. Junejo who is attending the U.N. General Assembly session, said the Pakistani minister proposed that the U.N. force keep peace while a government acceptable to Communists and non-Communists alike established control over the country.

"We have not made an official proposal yet, but Pakistan would favour this," the newspaper quoted Mr. Junejo as saying.

He added that once Moscow had agreed to a firm timetable for troop withdrawal, Pakistan would propose sending the U.N. force.

Mr. Junejo said Soviet forces might never leave Afghanistan if it appeared to Moscow that Communist supporters left behind would be driven from power and persecuted by guerrillas who have battled the Soviet-backed Kabul government for seven years.

Sri Lankan Tamils mourn as 2 more death fasts begin

COLOMBO (R) — Two more Tamil Tigers militants began "death fasts" in Sri Lanka's northern Jaffna peninsula replacing a comrade who died after a 12-day fast, a spokesman for the group said on Sunday.

Black flags hung from many Tamil homes in the north and east to mark the death of 23-year-old Amirthalingam Thillepan on Saturday.

He died watched by hundreds of sympathisers who flocked to his public deathbed, a makeshift

stage in a crowded Hindu temple courtyard. Thousands of Tamils made pilgrimages to the temple.

The powerful Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) called for three days of mourning and loudspeaker vans toured Tamil areas playing funeral music and urging people to remain calm.

There will be no funeral because Thillepan bequeathed his body to medical research.

Instead, a procession will carry the body to Jaffna's medical institute on Monday.

Soviet cargo craft docks with Mir

MOSCOW (AP) — A cargo craft carrying fuel, food, and equipment for two cosmonauts has docked with the Soviet Union's orbiting Mir Space station, the Soviet News Agency TASS said.

The Progress 32 cargo craft was sent up to replace Progress 31, which was launched in early August and jettisoned by the space station on Wednesday.

Ground control operated automatic systems aboard the cargo craft. Cosmonauts Yuri Romanenko and Alexander Alexandrov manoeuvred the space complex for the docking, TASS said.

Romanenko, 42, is scheduled to break the space endurance record of 237 days on Wednesday.

He and another cosmonaut, Alexander Laveikin, left for the space station on Feb. 6 to conduct a series of experiments.

Laveikin was brought back down in July and replaced by Alexandrov after he showed signs of developing a heart condition.

TASS said the cargo included fuel, food, water, equipment, and mail for the cosmonauts. It said both are feeling fine.

The Soviet Union plans two more space milestones this week before observing the 30th anniversary of the launch of Sputnik, the satellite that was the starting shot in the race for space.

The Soviets plan to launch a craft carrying two monkeys to research space sickness before Sputnik's Oct. 4 anniversary.

On Oct. 4, 1957, Soviet scientists propelled the 83 kilogramme Sputnik into orbit 560 miles (900 kilometres) above the Earth, opening the quest for the cosmos.

Americans, shocked by the Soviets' apparent superiority in science and technology, could only stand and watch the glim-

mering steel globe that crossed the sky every 96.2 minutes.

The Soviets followed their initial feat with a series of firsts — an even more impressive launch a month later, the first manned mission in 1961, the first woman in space, and the first manned orbiting space station.

The accomplishments have accumulated regularly over the past three decades, and following recent U.S. failures in rocket launching and the space shuttle Challenger, the Soviets appear to have solidified their position as the premier space power.

Satellites today play a vital role in society, from telephone communications to tracking distress signals from ships at sea.

The first artificial satellite was an important event, not just for our country but for the whole world," Oleg G. Gazenko, head of the Academy of Sciences Physiology Department, said in an interview last week. Gazenko is a prominent researcher into the effects of space travel on organisms.

The Soviets plan to mark Sputnik's 30th birthday with an international forum that will include delegations from the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and the European Space Agency (ESA).

In the years ahead, the Soviets plan an ambitious programme of space exploration, including what will likely be the first colony in space.

By the year 2000, "we will without a doubt have several orbital space stations," said Gazenko, who has been involved in manned missions since their inception. "I believe the major direction will be exploration and utilisation of space and the first attempt at colonisation of the moon or Mars."

Space colonies will be possible if they can produce their own water, oxygen and food, Gazenko said.

Experiments aboard the Soviet orbital stations have showed water and air can be regenerated through solar power, but today's cosmonauts are able to produce only about 15 per cent of their food, he said.

The Soviets plan two probes next July to orbit Mars and release two mobile descent vehicles to collect photographs and information about the planet.

Commercial space ventures were previously almost exclusively American. But the January 1986 accident that destroyed Challenger and killed its seven astronauts slowed the U.S. space programme to a crawl.

There has been no announcement by Soviet officials of when Romanenko and Alexandrov will return to Earth.

Yevgeny Ilyin, project director for the 14-day primate mission to begin on Monday or Tuesday, said the launch of the monkeys is the eighth in a series aimed at testing the effects of weightlessness on life forms.

Space sickness is the biggest problem faced by cosmonauts, and researchers still know little about its causes or potential cures, Ilyin said.

The Cosmos space vehicle also will be carrying 10 white rats, insects, and organisms as small as paramecia.

Fifteen sensors have been implanted in the heads of the monkeys to detect changes in electrical impulses during the initial stage of adaptation to weightlessness, Ilyin said. The craft also is equipped with monitors that can relay information about the cellular metabolism of the other life forms on board.

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Sophia Loren gets award

COMO, Italy (AP) — Sophia Loren and a violin made by Stradivari were the stars of the 42nd annual Champions of Italy Awards, during which the Italian actress was honoured for her life's work. Ms. Loren flew from Los Angeles to attend the evening ceremony and to receive the Golden Mask Award for excellence in her career. "She is the symbol of how a star is born, of how film is born," said the jury in awarding her the prize. Special distinction was made for a violin crafted in 1715 by Antonio Stradivari and played by 19th-century violinist Joseph Joachim. It served as a symbol for the celebrations organised by the northern city of Cremona in September for the 250th anniversary of the death of its native son, Stradivari.

Muscovite awarded Leeds prize

LEEDS, England (AP) — Vladimir Ovchinnikov of Moscow was named winner of the 1987 Leeds International Piano Competition, one of the most valued piano prizes. A 16-member jury from 12 countries chose the 29-year-old Soviet musician from the six finalists after listening to some 75 hours of performances by 89 competitors over two weeks. In his final presentation, Ovchinnikov played Sergei Rachmaninoff's Second Piano Concerto. He was handed his £5,000 (\$8,200) prize by the Duchess of Kent at Leeds City Hall in northern England. Ian Munro, 24, an Australian living in London, placed second and won £3,000 (\$4,920) and Noriko Ogawa, 25, of Kawasaki, Japan, the only woman among the six, was third, winning £2,000 (\$3,280). Boris Berezovsky, 18, of the Soviet Union was fourth and Hugh Timney, 28, a London-based Irishman, was fifth. The competition, held every two years, can lead to considerable recital and recording contracts for the finalists.

Andrew, Sarah arrive in Mauritius

PORT LOUIS, Mauritius (AP) — The Duke and Duchess of York were greeted by large, enthusiastic crowds as they arrived on this Indian Ocean island for a part-public, part-private, 11-day visit. Prince Andrew and his wife Sarah received a warm welcome at the airport, and the road to their hotel also was lined with well-wishers. The royal couple will attend the International Festival of the Sea, which includes participants from Great Britain, France, Australia, the United States, the Soviet Union and other nations. The couple will preside over the Coupe d'Or (Golden Cup) horse race, first run in 1812, and inaugurate a British maritime and crown jewels exhibition in the Throne Room of Government House, a building still guarded by a statue of Queen Victoria. Afterwards they will have six days in private, according to a schedule released by the British High Commission. Mauritius was ruled by both France and Britain before it became independent in 1968. The Mauritians say their island was the only place where Emperor Napoleon beat the British in a naval battle, in 1810.

Ferraro's husband to stand trial

NEW YORK (AP) — John Zaccaro faces trial this week on influence-peddling charges, the most serious allegations against him to arise in three years of inquiries since his wife, Geraldine Ferraro, ran for vice president. The trial is the latest in a string of difficulties for the Zaccaro family since Ms. Ferraro, a three-term congresswoman, ran as the Democratic nominee for vice president in 1984. She became the first woman to seek national office in the United States as a major party's candidate. The intense scrutiny started during the campaign, when Mr. Zaccaro first refused to release his tax returns, then relented. The attempted bribery case stems from the corruption scandals that have gripped the city, starting with the Zaccaros' borough of Queens, for 20 months. He is accused of asking a cable television company in 1981 to bribe then-Queens Borough President Donald Manes for help in winning a contract. Manes killed himself in March 1986 as the corruption cases began to unfold. Mr. Zaccaro, 54, has denied wrongdoing, saying at his arraignment 11 months ago that he is "simply and completely innocent." But his lawyer, Robert Morvillo, anticipated difficulty finding impartial jurors in Queens. "I feel confident on the facts and on the evidence," Mr. Morvillo said in a telephone interview. "I am leery about the atmosphere." If he finds prospective jurors to be disposed against Mr. Zaccaro, Mr. Morvillo said, he may seek to have the case moved out of the borough. Jury selection is scheduled to start Monday at state supreme court in Queens.

Tanzania honours German zoologist

DAR ES SALAAM (R) — Tanzania is to build a memorial centre in the Serengeti National Park to honour German zoologist Bernhard Grzimek, who devoted his life to wildlife conservation. Minister for Lands, Natural Resources and Tourism Gertrude Mongella announced the plans in Arusha, northern Tanzania, at ceremonies marking World Tourism Day. She said the government was donating 100,000 shillings (\$1,438) to launch a fund to establish and run the Bernhard Grzimek Memorial Centre in the Serengeti Park. Grzimek, for many years director of the Frankfurt Zoo, raised millions of dollars for wildlife conservation through his television programmes and other appeals. He died in Frankfurt last April and his ashes were buried at Tanzania's Ngorongoro Crater — alongside the remains of his son Michael, who was killed in an air crash in the area in 1959.

Tourist causes plane to lose height

WELLINGTON (R) — A young Japanese woman interfered with the controls of a New Zealand airliner, causing it to lose height, Mount Cook Airlines has said. An airline spokesman said in an interview the tourist had to be physically restrained by airline staff on the twin-engine HS-748, which was carrying 41 passengers and four crew. He denied radio reports that the woman shut down the engines during the flight from Christchurch to the tourist centre of Mount Cook in the South Island. He said the engines were still running after the woman interfered with the throttles. "The aircraft started a gentle descent but there was no great panic," he added. The woman was not named. The spokesman said she was part of a Japanese tour group. She was given medical treatment and questioned when the plane landed at Mount Cook, but later was allowed to rejoin the flight to Queenstown, another resort. The spokesman said it appeared she had "taken a turn" (fallen ill) during the flight but the reasons were not known. The spokesman said passengers often were invited to visit the cockpit in pairs, to meet the crew and view the scenery. But the practice would be reviewed.

Gorbachev to publish book in the West

NEW YORK (R) — Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev has written a book, partly about restructuring the Soviet Union, that will be published in both East and West, publishers have announced. "This book is about our plans and how we are going to implement them," Mr. Gorbachev told publishers Harper and Row and Collins. The book, *Perestroika: Our Hopes for Our Country and the World*, will be published simultaneously in the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union and some Eastern Bloc countries. Half of the book delves into "Perestroika", or restructuring of economic, social and political aspects of the Soviet Union. Part of this restructuring entails "glasnost", the Soviet word for openness, which has become the Soviet leader's hallmark. Publisher Cornelia Bessie told Reuters the book detailed Soviet plans on Jewish emigration and opening up trade with the West, but she declined to disclose specifics. The other half of the book regards disarmament, Soviet relations with the United States, Europe and the Third World as well as current affairs in the Eastern Bloc. Brought from the Soviet Union to the United States in mid-September, the book will be available in stores on November 20. "I have written this book because I wish to speak directly to people, to people in the USSR, in the United States, in Europe, in the Third World, indeed everywhere, about matters that concern us all," the publishers quote Mr. Gorbachev as stating.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
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♣ A Q 5 2		♣ K 8 7	
♠ 9 5		♠ 10 7 6 4 2	
♠ A Q 7 2		♠ A 9 3	
♥ A 9 3		♥ 9 6 4	
♦ Q J 8		♦ Q J 8	

The bidding:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass
3 NT Pass Pass 2 ♠

Opening lead: Jack of ♠

As declarer, don't look upon the two players sitting to your right and left as enemies. If you coax them a little, they are ready to be friendlier than you imagined in your wildest dreams.

This hand came up in a match between Britain and the Netherlands at a tournament in Europe. In one room the British North-South pair bid to four spades. Despite the fact they held a combined 26 points, that contract had no play. Indeed,

declarer had to guess the heart position to hold himself to down one.

In the other room the Dutch pair reached three no trump on an auction which was equivalent to the one shown. West could have settled matters by leading a low diamond, but instead she chose the jack of hearts. Declarer, who had eight fast tricks with a 3-2 spade split, could now have established a ninth by covering with dummy's queen, capturing East's king with the ace and then leading another heart.

The only problem with that was the defenders would surely have realized what was going on and would have found the diamond shift to defeat the contract. Declarer instead accomplished the same thing with an innocent deceptive maneuver—he allowed West's jack to win.

Somewhat naively, West continued with a low heart, and declarer was home free. The table's eight of hearts forced East to cover with the king, and declarer now had his two heart tricks and his nine tricks overall.

We can advance all sorts of reasons why West should have found the diamond shift. At the table, however, we are inclined to believe that we, too, would have been victims of declarer's inspired play.

H & R Club opening soon

Members only